YOU CAN GET
10 Years' Old P & O Whisky
EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.
Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,195—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1901.

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Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PERSIA	7000	W. A. Wheler	16th Mar.
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne	20th "
" PENINSULAR	7277	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	11th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5187	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	1st June
PERSIA	7903	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5224	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,119	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6-0.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,041	on or about 12th March 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,765	2nd Mar., 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,945	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mels	3025	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 175-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,555	Rs. 633-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 657-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,268	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napies, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,182 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the forenoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 21st March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 13th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	18th March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, LAMU, KISMAYU, BRAVA, MERKA, MOGHDUCHA and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 5th March, 1901.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	12

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

LOADED IN ELEY'S OR KYNOCK'S CASES.

BLACK OR NITRO POWDERS
"FIELD" LOADING.

TREACHER & Co. employ only the very best materials; all loading is done under European supervision, and every Cartridge sent out may be relied on.

KYNOCK'S PHŒNIX CASES.
ELEY'S CRIMSON CASES.

For Loading White Schultze s.s. Amberite and other Nitro Powders, Black Powder only will be employed in Eley's Ordinary Cases, unless under special instructions.

No. 12 BORE IN ELEY'S ORDINARY CASES,
Rs. 9-8 per 100, Cash.

THE PEGAMOID PATENT WATERPROOF CASE,
Unaffected by Wet or Damp.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANTORS
LO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Dighu Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewas, Bankipore & Chupra.
H. FREDERICKSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Jaipur, C. P.).
Messrs. TALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying Interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. H. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	"	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months	4½ "
" 3 Months	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia.	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya.	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Twi (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steam or Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

THURSDAY, MARCH 14TH.

under the Distinguished Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE.

LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

BY

GEORGE R. SIMS and IVAN CARYLL.

Orchestra Stalls ..... Rs. 4.
Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3.
Pit ..... Rs. 2.
Gallery ..... Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Pit and Gallery.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-15 Sharp.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15TH,

FLORODORA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH,

SAN TOY.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1900-01.

FIRST CONCERT

On THURSDAY, MARCH 14th, at 9-30.

PART I.

The May Queen ..... Sterndale Bennet.
Soprano—MISS PROCTOR.
Tenor—Mr. N. NOEL PATON,
Baritone—MR. MEDLEY.
Full Chorus and Orchestra of over 100 Performers.

PART 2.

Overture to Rosamunde, ... Schubert.
ORCHESTRA.
Song ..... Vaink's Song ..... Wishaw.
MADAME P. DURAN.
Violin Solo .....
Three Short Songs from Tennyson's Song Cycle.
1. Gone ..... Sullivan.
2. The Letter .....
3. The Answer .....
CAPT. KENDALL, R.A.
March from Tannhauser ..... Wagner.
ORCHESTRA.
Conductor—Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

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Hon. Secretary.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS

INCLUDING

HYDERABAD-GODAVERY VALLEY RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN TIME TABLE OF TRAINS IN FORCE FROM THE 15TH MARCH, 1901.

OWING to ALTERATIONS in the MAIL TRAIN service between Madras and Calcutta and Passenger Trains on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the following alterations will be made in the Passenger Trains on this line.

The present Down Mail which leaves Wadi at 12-40 arriving at Secunderabad 17-55 and leaving Secunderabad at 18-30 will continue running as at present, but will arrive at Bezwada at 9-0 instead of 8 45.

The present Down Mixed Train which leaves Wadi at 21-0 will leave there at 4-0, arrive at Hyderabad 11-35, leave at 12-0 and arrive at Secunderabad at 12-25, leave there at 13-0, arrive at Dornakal Junction at 22-40 and leave at 23-25 and arrive at Bezwada at 5-0 to keep connection with the Madras to Calcutta Mail which leaves Bezwada at 7-8.

The present Up Mixed Train which leaves Bezwada at 12-45 will leave there at 19-0 so as to keep connection with the Calcutta to Madras Mail which arrives at Bezwada at 18-35, arrive at Secunderabad at, 12-5, leave there at 14-15, instead of 21-45 as at present and arrive at Hyderabad at 14-45 and leave at 15-35, leave Begumpet at 16-5, arrive at Vikarabad at 19-30 and leave at 19-35 and arrive at Wadi at 1-15 so as to keep connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Passenger Trains, one leaving 1-41 for Raichur and another leaving 3-34 for Bombay.

The present Up Mixed Train which leaves Bezwada at 3 0 will leave there at 13-30, arrive Dornakal Junction at 15-0 and leave at 16-20 and arrive at Secunderabad at 5-0 and start as Mail leaving there at 6-15 and arrive at Wadi at 11-35 the same as at present.

The Trains on the Mineral Branch will be altered so as to keep connection with Trains on the main line.

The present Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway Up Mixed Trains which leave Secunderabad at 6-15 and 19 0 will leave there at 6-39 and 18-45, leave Indor at 14-5 and 1-52, Jalna at 6-35 and 16-45, Aurangabad at 9-55, and 19-37 and arrive at Manmad at 15-0 and 23-5 respectively.

The present Hyderabad-Godavery Valley Railway Down Mixed Trains which leave Manmad at 4-15 and 15-0 will leave there at 3-15 and 11-30, leave Aurangabad at 8-45 and 17-0, Jalna at 11-30 and 21-30 and Indor at 2-20 and 11-30 and arrive at Secunderabad at 9-30 and 20-0 respectively.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Secunderabad. Dated 9th March, 1901.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, March. 6th 1901.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A GRAND EVENING CONCERT

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WILL BE GIVEN BY

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL UNION.

Under the distinguished patronage of

HER EXCELLENCY LADY NORTHCOTE

In the TOWN HALL

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH, AT 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture ..... La Couronne D'or ..... Hartman
MEMBERS BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.
Song ..... Sing sweet Bird ..... Wm. Ganz.
Mrs. H. N. SERVAI
Mandoline Duet..A Frangesa March ..... G. Bellenghi
Miss. BANOO D. K. VACHA and Mrs. DOVE
Song ..... Love me, Sweet, with all thou art ..... M. V. White
Mr. FRED. NOEL PATON
Violin Solo ..... Morceaux Favoris Op. 3 No. 1 ..... J. Becker
Mr. J. L. PANDAY.
Recitation ..... Scene Merchant of Venice .....
Messrs. C. M. CURSETJI and D. N. PATEL.
INTERVAL
PART II.
March ..... Tournament ..... Theo: Bonheur
MEMBERS BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.
Song ..... May Time ..... Erick M Helmund.
Miss PHEROZ K N KAIRAJEE.
Piano & Violin ..Sarabande and Tambourin ..... Leclair
The Misses SOONABAI and AVANGAI JUSSAWALLA.
Piano Solo ..... Hochzeitstag ..... Greig
Miss PIROJA D N VACHA.
Violin Solo ..... Selected.
Prof N LAGATOLLA.
Song Comic ..... Selected
Mr BEN DEFRECE.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

Accompanist—Mr Seymour Dove.
Musical Director—Prof Lagatolla

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Honorary Secretary.

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THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

WILL BE OPENED BY

H. E. THE GOVERNOR

AT THE SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, BOMBAY,

ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1901, AT 5 P. M.

The Society's Conversazione will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th March, at 5 P. M.
Military Band on the 15th and 16th instant.
The Exhibition will be OPEN Daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P.M,

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEASON TICKETS 3 RUPEES.

Exhibitors will not be allowed free entrance to the Exhibition.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

H. E. the GOVERNOR will be glad to meet the General Committee of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND at the Secretariat, on FRIDAY next, the 15th inst. at 5-30 P.M. All members are requested to attend.

JEHANGIR BOMANJEE PETIT,
For Self & Co. Secretaries.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.-Secretaries.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HORSE & DOG SHOW.

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Season Ticket admitting LADY and GENTLEMAN Rs. 5 obtainable from

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HONY: SECY: & TREA:
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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on TUESDAY, 12th March 1901, at 5 P. M., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of the members of the Society is particularly requested.

THE DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES by Lady Olivant to the children of the School will take place after the Meeting Sir Evans James K.C.I.E., in the Chair.

C. F. WELLESLEY HATCHELL.
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 5th March, 1901.

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By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

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Do. of 6 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 19 8

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THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW

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Capital Reserve and Guarantee, Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

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Chief Representatives for Bombay.
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Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank wire, 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months credits. In two places, however, Bills could be placed at 1s. 4 3-16d. but there were few offering. There was a good demand for ready wire at 1s. 3 31-32d. but it could not be got. Very little business has been put through. We close quiet but steady.

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	170 1-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	200
Hongkong "	147
Japan "	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Owing to the Bank of Bombay weekly Cash balance being 31 lacs up the Market opened steady at Rs. 95-4 for the 1st of April and upon better advices from Calcutta, it improved to Rs. 95-5 at which we closed steady.

STOCK AND SHARES.

Shares are quiet and the business is very limited.

FREIGHTS

The market has been quiet with very little doing. Some small lots were booked for Antwerp and Hamburg in the Drachenfels at 15s. Havre and Dunkirk for this month's loading was also done at 15s. and for Trieste and Venice the liners are asking 19s. but might do less. All the booking done has been for cotton.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Market quiet. Nothing doing.

COALS.

Market firm, with little doing. A small lot of Bird's navigation was cancelled at 12-6. A lot of Jardines February shipment was sold at 13-6.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 9th March, 1901 :—

Cotton	2,966	bales.
Wheat	1,680	cwts.
Linseed	4,955	"
Rapeseed	321	"
Gingellyseed	4,589	"
Poppyseed	3	"
Groundnuts	272	"
Castorseed	2,890	"
Rice	8,936	"
Myrabolams	1,427	"

COTTON.

The market for ready cotton has been steady, but with only a moderate demand, the total business reported amounting to under 2,000 bales.

Contract rates opened quiet and after fluctuating close about

Good Broach	Rs. 220 1-2 15-25	March
F. G. Bengal	" 162 1-2	
Good Bhownuggar	" 175 15-25	May

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 9th March, as compared with the statement of the 2nd March :—

LIABILITIES.	March 2. Rs.	March 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	—	49,39,583
Public Deposits at Branches	—	39,13,208
Other Deposits	4,69,76,237	5,07,18,054
Post Bills	16,563	13,806
Credits undrawn	17,94,386	20,71,261
	7,48,78,988	7,86,55,912
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	80,47,644	80,68,985
Other authorised Securities	11,64,650	11,64,650
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	65,72,982	64,97,574
Loans do. do.	2,40,58,191	2,40,31,725
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,86,73,017	1,95,31,478
Dead Stock	3,73,722	3,73,722
Stamps and Stationery	27,045	27,029
Balances with other Banks	1,47,995	2,04,252
Cash	1,58,13,751	1,89,13,437
	7,48,78,988	7,86,55,912

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggar 4.
The Manchester market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	53 3-8
Bar Silver	28 1-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Golconda left this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer s. s. Matiana arrived this afternoon.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. Sydney left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 10th instant, at 6 p.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 10th instant, and is expected here on or about the 19th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Maria Valerie from Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Suez, on the morning of the 9th instant.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Cawnpore and Allahabad, a brisk rise at Jacobabad, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly or south-easterly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 7° to 9° in excess of normal at Karachi, Bhavnagar, Para and Surat, and 8° in defect at Allahabad. The minimum is from 5° to 9° in excess at Veraval Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar. Elsewhere the variations are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Surat and the lowest 53° at Cawnpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially cloudy in Sind and at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Cochin and Coimbatore.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

The weather is fine and settled over the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th March 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·378
Temperature of the Air	degrees 78·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·4
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Directions of wind*	NNE, E, ENE, W, NW, WNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 155

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

We understand it is likely the tea planters will institute inquiries regarding the cases quoted by Mr. Cotton, where apparently coolies have been very badly treated.

The census returns show the following details of population in Baluchistan, in the districts brought under enumeration for the first time : Kalat, 354,900; Thall Chotiali, 131,500 ; Chagai, 15,600.

The numbers on relief in Bombay and the adjoining Native States show a slight increase over the figures of the preceding week. Practically the whole of the districts now existing in India is centred in Bombay and Baroda.

The Official Messurer of the Calcutta Turf Club will be at Calcutta on 1st and 2nd April, and will attend at Meerut about the 4th and 5th ; Rawalpindi on the 8th ; Umballa on the 10th and 11th ; and Lucknow on the 13th April.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 2-29m., 3-21a. Low water, 8-45m. 9-7a.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.

Prize Distribution, Bombay Education Society's Schools. 5 p.m.

Indo-British Institution Concert in the Town Hall, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre : "Ingomar the Barbarian" by the Janet Waldorf Company. 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJI PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,716, the daily average being 162. The total of new patients was 562.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.—Miss Minnie Laxton has won the Additional Scholarship offered by the Ladie's Branch of the National Indian Association, for the year 1901.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The distribution of prizes by Lady Ollivant to the children of the Schools will take place to-day, at 5-30 p.m., Sir Evans James, K. C. I. E., in the chair. The parents and friends of the children, and all interested in the Schools, are invited to be present.

ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—On Sunday last, Pandoo Keshew, a Hindoo lad, aged eleven years, while running recklessly over the Carnac Bridge, was knocked down by a back victoria coming from the opposite direction and one of the front wheels passed over his right arm, fracturing the bone and dislocating the shoulder blade. The lad was removed to the G. T. Hospital.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p. m. to-day. Business :—(1) The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed ; (2). "Notes on some Greek drugs sold by Bombay druggists," (with exhibition of the drugs) by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji ; (3). Such other business as may be brought forward by the Honorary Secretaries.

MR. E. D. TALATI'S LECTURE.—The fourth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p.m. to-day by Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B. A., acting Principal, Elphinstone High School. The topic selected for the evening is "What to do with our sons?" The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL UNION.—We are requested to state that the concert in aid of the Countess of Dufferin Fund previously advertised for Saturday, the 16th March, has been unavoidably postponed and that it will take place at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 23rd instant at 9 p.m. Her Excellency Lady Nartheote has very graciously intimated her intention to be present on the occasion and a bumper house is expected. Tickets sold for Saturday, the 16th instant, will hold good for the 23rd instant.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 5 Apollo Street, at 5-30 p. m. when the following business will be transacted and papers will be read :—(1.) To consider the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1900. (2.) To elect a Committee, &c., for the present year. (3.) The poison gland of the King-Cobra (Naia bungarus) with demonstrations, by Major S. Prall, I. M. S. (4.) A visit to the Null after the Famine, by Revd. Gilbert.

THE CANDOLIM OUTRAGE.—The latest report in connection with the murder on the 20th ultimo at Candolim, Thana District, of a Varli woman is to the effect that, although the prisoners have made certain revelations which show their complicity, directly or indirectly, in a series of thefts and burglaries, committed from time to time, at Candolim and adjacent places, they have denied being concerned, in any way, with the perpetration of the crime that has startled the people of Salsette.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Sobraon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. on Thursday, the 14th instant.—A mail for Europe via Marseilles consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s.s. Sydney, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Marseilles Post Office at 1 P.M. on Thursday the 14th instant. All letters, &c., for Aden and such articles for Egypt as are marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

LETTING LOOSE HIS DOGS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Hasu Tukaram alias Kasam Mahomed, a Mahomedan lad, aged about 13 years, was charged with urging a dog to attack a goat. Accused was employed about five days ago by a European to look after his two dogs. On Sunday evening last, the accused was asked by his master to take the dogs out with chains tied to their necks, and with express instructions not to release them. The accused went to Colaba, and disregarding his master's directions let the dogs loose. One of them rushed at a goat, and severely bit it. The accused in defence said that the dogs got free, and he was not able to keep them under control. The magistrate disbelieved the statement of the accused, and sentenced him to receive nine stripes.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of February 1901 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,834. Among them the number of new admissions was 5,509, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	13	3	10	26
Vanias	40	5	7	52
Brahmins	68	8	18	94
Lohanas	10	1	6	17
Other Castes	180	63	118	361
Total	311	80	159	550

The average daily attendance was 101.

BULL DOG ATTACKS A HORSE—The Oval yesterday morning was the scene of an exciting incident. A bull-dog in charge of an inefficient dog-boy made a sudden and unprovoked attack on a horse ridden by Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, I. M. S. The horse did his best to get rid of the dog, by plunging and lashing out, but the bull-dog kept leaping at his neck, and in an effort to reach and punish the dog, the rider came to the ground. The dog managed to leap on the horse, which fell over with the dog clinging to him. Eventually the horse got rid of his assailant somehow and then very naturally bolted through the fence, carrying away one of the iron bars. It was altogether a very nasty incident, and shows how little a dog-boy can be trusted if his charge is vicious. Only the same day another of the confraternity was fined for letting the dogs which he was exercising, attack peaceful-minded goats.

THE PATHAN-PUNJABI FRACAS AT MAZAGON.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mato Kada and five other Punjabis were again charged by Inspector Sloane, with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting. Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the accused. On the afternoon of the 7th inst., there was a free fight between Pathans and Punjabis, near the P. and O Co.'s Shipping office, at Mazagon, when some members on both sides were injured. It will be remembered that on the day in question, the crew required for the steamship Valetta, was registered from amongst the Punjabis, while all the Pathans were excluded from the Shipping office. This gave umbrage to the Pathans who commenced attacking the Punjabis, as they came out of the Shipping office and an affray ensued in which blows were freely exchanged. It was contended on behalf of the accused, that they were on the defensive and that the fight was commenced by their opponents. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence, found the accused guilty of rioting, remarking that though it was true that the Pathans were aggressive, and the assailants in the first instance, that did not justify the Punjabis taking part in the fight. Taking into consideration that the Pathans were aggressive, his worship thought the infliction of a fine of Rs. 5 would meet the ends of justice.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA, 1ST DAY, SATURDAY 16TH, MARCH.

Cruiser's Handicap Race for Town Cup open to cruising cabin yachts of 5 tons and over on the R. B. G. C. list, to race in cruising trim with all ordinary cruising fittings on board. Course No. 17. Start at 2 p.m.

Yacht's Race for H. E. Lord Northcote's Cup. For yachts on the R. B. G. C. list not exceeding 30 feet linear rating. Y. R. A. time-allowances for rating. Course No. 14 (twice round). Start at 2-30 p.m.

'Tomtit' Class Race for H.E. Lord Northcote's Cup. For boats of the Club's 'Tomtit' class. Course No. 12. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Handicap Race for yachts and boats (other than ship's boats) not belonging to Members of the R. B. G. C. Entrance fee Rs. 5. Prizes Rs. 50 and Rs. 25. Start at 3-30 p.m. Course No. 1 (reversed), viz., from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock and round South Karanja Buoy, leaving both to port and back to finish at Committee Vessel, length of course 1 mile. Committe Vessel Pilot Schooner moored off the Yacht Club.

Entries for all the above races will close at noon on Thursday, 14th instant.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

SUIT AGAINST THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY, ETC.

JETHMULL RAMNAND AND ANOTHER VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs, who carry on business as merchants in Bombay, claimed to recover from the defendant companies two sums of Rs. 6,037-13-5 and Rs. 1,400-1-8, with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Railway Companies.

The plaintiffs stated that on the 16th and 19th May, 1898, the second defendants sent to the plaintiffs in Bombay two railway receipts for 1,000 and 500 bags of wheat, respectively, consigned from Ghaziabad over the railways of the two companies and drew hoondees against such railway receipts. The plaintiffs accepted and paid the hoondees in Bombay on the faith of the statements contained in the railway receipts, and afterwards presented the railway receipts to the first defendants, claiming delivery of the goods, but the latter only delivered 500 bags in respect of the receipt for 1,000 bags, and 375 bags in respect of the receipt for 500 bags. The plaintiffs produced two certificates, by which the goods agent of the company certified that 500 bags of wheat under the first receipt, and 125 bags under the second receipt, were short delivered. The defendants afterwards stated that the receipts had been erroneously made out for 1,000 bags instead of 500, and for 500 bags instead of 375. Both the defendant companies had repudiated the plaintiffs' claim for compensation for short delivery. The plaintiffs said that, according to the universal mercantile custom prevailing in India, the acceptor and endorsee of the hoondees drew against the goods ; and they submitted that the defendants were stopped by the statements in the railway receipts from disputing the number of bags consigned to Bombay. The plaintiffs had demand payment from the defendants who had failed to pay the same.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, in their written statement, the that there had been any loss upon their railway of any of the goods in question, and said that all the goods, consigned under the receipts, which were delivered to them at Delhi by the second defendants for carriage to Bombay, were duly delivered by them to the plaintiffs. The defendants said they were not liable for the loss, if any, upon the railway of the second defendants ; that if there had been any loss, the plaintiffs were not entitled to compensation, inasmuch as no notice in writing from the plaintiffs was served by the agent of the defendants until after the filing of this suit, a period of eleven months from the date of the railway receipts. These defendants said they were not liable for any misrepresentations which might have been made by the second defendant Company or their agents.

The East Indian Railway Company, in their defence, stated that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain this suit, inasmuch as no claim in respect of the alleged cause of action was presented to them as required by Section 77 of Act 9 of 1890, or at all before the institution of this suit. In respect of the receipts for 1,000 bags only 500 bags were delivered to the defendants ; and in respect of the receipt for 500 bags only 375 bags were received. The receipts were made out before any goods were tendered ; the station staff at Ghaziabad, and, in particular, one Ganeshlal, the assistant goods clerk, having dishonestly colluded with the consignor so to issue receipt, which in some cases were post-dated in order to enable the consignor to raise money on the receipts. The defendants said they were in no way bound by the false statements in the receipts, and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Raikes having read the plaint and written statements, Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the defendants, raised issues in the case. After Mr. Raikes had opened the proceedings witnesses were called to bear out the plaintiff's case.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A DECREE RESULTING IT DEATH.

IMPERATOR VS. JIVA NATHA AND HIS WIFE BAI SAMJUDI.

THIS was an appeal by the husband and wife from a decision of Mr. S.L. Batchelor, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in November last, convicted them of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced them to ten and seven years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

The two accused were charged before the Sessions Judge with murder by causing the death of one Bhaishunkar Bapujee. It appeared that, on the 20th March 1895, the deceased, accompanied by several persons and a bailiff, went to serve notices on the first accused in connection with a decree which deceased had obtained against him. On arriving at the village they found the accused's house shut up and sat down to consider what next they should do. An altercation arose with a caste fellow of the accused, and while it was going on, the second accused with five other men, their relatives or caste fellows, ran up to the spot, each carrying heavy pieces of wood. With these weapons the whole party made a sudden attack upon deceased, whom they, under the leadership of accused No. 1 who came up, beat about the head, ribs, and stomach. Some attempt to protect the deceased was made by his relatives and companions, who, however, were unable to afford any effectual help and were themselves injured. The deceased fell down unconscious, and the bailiff ran off to give information to the police. Meanwhile, the ties of the Brahmins had attracted the police patel and others to the scene. The attack on the deceased was still going on when these man arrived, but it was discontinued on the patel's interference, and the accused and their companions made off. The deceased was on the point of death and was carried on a cot to a neighbouring hamlet and died on arrival there. Search was made for the incriminated persons. One has not yet been arrested, while the two accused, after a long and fruitless search, were eventually secured last June. No. 1 endeavoured to evade arrest by giving a false name, and pretending that his wife was dead. The medical evidence showed that deceased's death was due to violence and resulted from hemorrhage from a broken spleen, and that the body was covered with wounds and bruises, no less than four of the ribs having been broken.

The Sessions Judge thought that the attack on the deceased was sudden and unpremeditated ; it was made without any warning, and the weapons used were the rafters which happened to be lying handy. The deceased's spleen was considerably enlarged. The Sessions Judge agreed with the unanimous verdict of the jury, and convicted the two accused, and sentenced them as mentioned above.

On looking at all the circumstances, their lordships dismissed the appeal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

J. M. CURSETJEE VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

His lordship delivered his judgment in this matter in Chambers. The Advocate-General, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff.

The matter had come on for argument before his lordship in chambers, on a judge's summons taken out by government, whether the case should not be heard and disposed of on the preliminary issues of law raised in the defendant's written statement. The Advocate-General argued that the preliminary issues should be disposed of before the hearing of the suit. Mr. Inverarity submitted it would be a practical denial of justice to the plaintiff if this course was adopted. His lordship, who had taken time to consider, gave his decision in favour of the plaintiff. The summons was dismissed with costs. The suit will come on for hearing on its merits in due course.

KANARA CATHOLICS AND THE CORONATION OATH.

At a largely attended meeting of the members of the Kanara Catholic community resident in Bombay, held on Sunday, the 10th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

The members of the Catholic community of Kanara resident in Bombay, in public meeting assembled, desire to give expression to their sense of profound grief at the painful in necessity of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor having had to publicly declare certain tenets held by the Church of Rome to be idolatrous and supersitious.

They desire to join their humble voice with that of the rest of His Majesty's Catholic subjects in earnestly imploring that the references to the tenets of their religion contained in the Coronation Oath, may wholly and once for all be removed.

They beg to assure the Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland in particular that in common with the whole body of Catholics of the Indian Empire, they will watch with the keenest anxiety and interest their endeavours to secure this object.

That this resolution be communicated to his Excellency the Delegate Apostolic and to His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, with a request that they will be pleased to transmit it to His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan or to such other authorities as they may consider proper, along with other similar communications, which they will, no doubt, receive from other Catholic bodies in India.

MURDER AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S REVENGE.

EARLY yesterday morning one Gunnoo Sajana, a Hindu, residing in Yacoob Street, Bhendy Bazaar Road, murdered Narayen Luximon, a Hindu, aged about thirty, by smashing his head with a wooden mallet and inflicted terrible injuries on his own wife, Girji, by savagely attacking her with the same weapon. Jealousy seems to have driven the man to commit the terrible deed. The murderer, Gunnoo, and his wife Girji worked as labourers at a house in course of erection in Yacoob Street and lived on the ground floor of the building. It appears that Narayen Luximon, who was Gunnoo's old acquaintance and countryman, arrived in Bombay a few days ago. At 3 p. m. on Sunday he went to Gunnoo on a visit, at his room in Yacoob Street, where he remained until 5 p. m, when they both left. About 10 o'clock they returned quite drunk. Girji served them their meals, which they took and they all retired to rest. About 2 o'clock next morning, Gunnoo, according to his statement, awoke and found his wife Girji and Narayen in one room, fast asleep. He became enraged and picking up a wooden mallet, struck Narayen on the head and back, inflicting injuries, which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards at the J. J. Hospital. He then violently attacked his wife with the same weapon, striking her on her head and face. He next picked up a burning piece of firewood and branded her on the body. The woman's screams brought some neighbours to the scene, and they informed the police. The latter immediately repaired to the room and found Narayen lying unconscious and bleeding from the head. The woman's condition was the same. They were both removed to the J. J. Hospital, where Narayen died at 10 o'clock. The woman was yesterday in a critical condition. The culprit, who remained in the room and made no attempt to escape was taken into custody.

The accused, Gunnoo, was charged by Inspector Morris, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the murder of Narayen Luximon and attempted murder of his own wife Girji. The case was remanded to Friday next.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Croner, opened an inquiry last evening at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Narayen Luximon. The evidence of Girji, the wife of accused Gunnoo, was recorded. She was conscious and able to make a statement which the Coroner is the presence of the jury recorded. In course of her evidence she stated that she knew the deceased, who was her countryman and an acquaintance of her husband. He had known her for the last eight years. He used to pay them a visit at the intervals of every third or fourth Sunday. He came on a visit on Sunday last at 5 p.m. as usual. He and her husband then went out and returned about 10 p. m, quite drunk. She served them their food which they took. They then all retired to bed. She denied having behaved herself improperly with Narayan or the latter having made any improper overtures to her. Narayen only pulled her by her arm, but she shook off his hand and got herself free, Her husband then began to strike her and Narayen together. She became unconscious and did not know how she got herself burnt on her groins.

The inquiry was adjourned to this morning.

AN INDIAN CANARD.

A SENSATIONAL paragraph has been going the round of the provincial newspapers in England, and has even found its way into some of the London dailies. It was apparently founded on a short telegram sent originally from Bombay, which referred mysteriously to great military preparations the Indian Government was supposed to be making in view of expected frontier troubles. One of the "London correspondents"—the gentlemen who wire nightly budgets of news from Fleet Street to the Provinces—saw his opportunity, and he certainly succeeded in compiling a sensational paragraph. On February 10th he telegraphed as follows :

There is authority for knowing that the Indian Government is busily engaged in preparing for an anticipated outbreak of hostilities upon the north-eastern frontier as soon as the cold weather breaks up in March. There would appear to have been formed in highquarters a definite expectation of trouble emanating from Yunnan, and perhaps also from Tibet. The preparations will permit of several thousands of native troops, mounted and unmounted, being thrown against the frontier within forty-eight hours' notice, fully equipped for a campaign.

To justify a statement of this kind he had to add, to give some plausible reasons, and these were that information of events in Northern China would filter slowly through to the outlying portions of the Celestial Empire, and that this news would be all the more dangerous because it would be both purposely inaccurate and also necessarily out of date. Now, months ago there did seem the chance of trouble arising on the Yunnan border, for the Europeans within that province were menaced by mobs, and the feeling against the "foreign devils" ran high. But the excitement passed, and the Burma frontier remained undisturbed. Within the last ten days rumours have again circulated in Burma that the Chinese had massacred, but nothing has happened so far. A sharp watch is kept at the border posts in case of any casual raid by scallywags, Black Flags, or whatever they may be called ; but as to the preparations for throwing several thousand native troops, "mounted and unmounted," against the frontier in forty-eight hours, they are purely imaginary. If any raiders give trouble the local garrisons can deal effectively with them, a small flying column at the most being needed to act on the offensive. As for Tibet, the passes do not open until June, and the danger from that quarter is in any case not worth consideration. Two companies of infantry would probably suffice to disperse any Tibetan "army" that might venture into British territory.—"Pioneer."

ELECTION OF DEANS AND SYNDICS.

MEETINGS of the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering of the University of Bombay were held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University yesterday evening to elect Deans and Syndics for the ensuing year. The results of the elections were declared at 6 p. m., which were as follows :—Faculty of Arts—the Hon. Mr. E. Giles, Dean ; Mr. K. D. Naegamwalla, Principal, W. H. Sharp, the Reverend F. Dreckmann and Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad Syndics, Faculty of Law—The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Dean ; the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar and Mr. R. D. Sethna, Syndics. Faculty of Medicine—Dr. Temuljl Bhicaji Nariman, Dean ; Lieut. Col. H. P. Dimmock and Dr. A. G. Viegas, Syndics, Faculty of Engineering—Mr. W. C. Hughes, Dean ; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban and Mr. N. F. Moos, Syndics,

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on March 10th says:—The following is the result of the Special Ward election, which took place yesterday : Khadia No. 1, Mr. Somnath Bhuderdas, 349 votes, 2, Khadia No. 2, Mr. Dulsukhram Hargowan, 445. 3, Khadia No. 3, Dr. Soloman Ibrahimji, 59. 4 Kalupore No. 1. Mr. Navalshanker N. Shukla, 32. 5, Kalupore No. 2, Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal, 596 Kalupore No. 3, Mr. Ardesir Kavasji Karangawala, 220. 7, Dariapore No. 1, Mr. Hukundin Shabudin, 222. 8 Dariapore No. 2, Dr. Pitamberdas K. Patel, 15. 9, Shahpore No. 1, Kazi Saloodin, 23, 10, Shahpore No. 2, Mr. Nariman Batanji Kothawala, 133. 11, Raikhad, Mr. Ardesir Kavasji Karangawala, 23. 12, Jamalpore No. 1, Mr. Amirudin Pirhasan, 97. 13, Jamalpore No. 2, Mr. Amrutlal Vadilal, 43, and Pura, Dr. Nanabhai Kuverji Mody, 46.

As Mr. A. K. Karangawala has been successful in two wards, Kalupore No. 3 and Paikhad, he has retired from the latter ward, in favour of the next candidate, Dr. Joseph Benjamin.

Khadia No 1, and Jamalpore No 1 had four candidates each competing in their respective wards. Hence the excitement among the people was very great as to who would be the successful candidate. The real contest took place in Shahpore No 2, where Messrs Nariman K. Kothawala and Mulchand A. Shah were considered to be very powerful opponents. A small scuffle might have taken place there, but owing to the vigilance of the police, nothing serious happened. Mr. A. K. Karangawala appeared as a candidate in three different wards as he expected a great opposition in his old ward, Kalapore No. 3, but ultimately he gained a signal success in this ward too. No doubt he will surely retire from the General Ward Election, which takes place to-morrow, where there are only two candidates left, with two seats. Hence Diwan Bahadur Ambalal Sikarlal and Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram will be free from the worry and trouble of going to the polling office to-morrow. The General Ward is the largest ward, having 1,200 votes in all. The voters include all graduates of the University, Government and Railway servants and pensioners drawing a salary of Rs. 30 and upwards.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emolient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects ; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

ENDOWMENT FUND—ACCOUNT No. 1.

The following is the Statement of Accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1900 :—

Liabilities.

Capital—		Rs. a. p.	
Balance of Assets on 1st May 1900		1,07,084 2 11	
Sold 5 per cent Port Trust Bonds		1,00,000 0 0	
		7,084 2 11	
Bought 4 per cent do Cost		97,625 0 0	
Add.—		1,04,709 2 11	
Surplus Income over expenditure as below		100 5 8	
Difference of sale and purchase of Securities realized in Cash		2,375 0 0	
		Rs. 1,07,184 8 7	

Assets.

Investments,		
4 per cent Port Trust Bonds Cost	97,625 0 0	
3 1-2 percent Government Paper at par	3,500 0 0	
Chartered Bank Deposit Receipt.	4,000 0 0	
	Rs. 1,05,125 0 0	
Balance in Bank of Bombay	2,059 8 7	
	Rs. 1,07,184 8 7	

Income and Expenditure Account.

	Rs. a. p.	
To Interest received	2,441 4 1	
Donations	625 0 0	
	Rs. 3,066 4 1	
Deduct.—		
By Payments to Nursing Fund	2,100 0 0	
" Medicine Appliances Relief at the Hospital	865 14 5	
	2,965 14 5	
Surplus	Rs. 100 5 8	

ENDOWMENT FUND No. 2.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

The following is the Statement of Accounts for half year ending 31st December 1900.

Liabilities.

Capital—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance of Assets on 1st July 1900	6,303 9 6	
Less—		
Excess of Expenditure over income as shown below	105 9 3	
		6,398 0 3

Assets.

Investments—		
4 per cent Kurrachee Port Trust Bonds Rs. 6,000 cost	5,840 0 0	
Cash in Bank of Bombay	558 0 3	
		6,398 0 3

Income and Expenditure Account.

To Receipts from Patients	Rs. 1,895 9 0	
Donations and Subscriptions	" 3,450 0 0	
Interest on Investment	" 119 0 0	
		5,464 9 0
Deduct—		
By Expenses of Home	" 4,200 0 0	
Repairs and Sundry Charges	" 1,251 2 3	
Transferred to No. 3 a-c	" 119 0 0	
		5,570 2 3
Excess of Expenditure over income		105 9 3

ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT NO. 3.

BUILDING NEW WING-(CHILDREN'S WARD.)

The following is the Cash Account from 1st July to 31st December 1900 :—

		Rs a. p.
Balance in Bank of Bombay		100 15 11
Add—	Rs. a. p.	
Donations	25 0 0	
Transferred from No. 2 account	119 0 0	
		144 0 0
		244 15 11
Deduct.—		
Interests on Loans		235 6 0
Overdrawn from Bank		40 6 1
Position as on 1st January 1901.		
Total expenditure up to 1st Jan. 1901		28,134 15 7
Donations and Subscriptions	13,218 9 6	
Proceeds of Kurrachee P. T. Bonds	2,000 0 0	
Transferred from No. 2 account	2,476 0 0	
		17,694 9 6
Amount of Loan	10,400 0 0	
Over draft From Bank	40 6 1	
Amount outsanding to meet which money is required		10,440 6 1

RIVERS G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

I certify that I have examined the above Statement with the Books and Vouchers, and have found them in accordance therewith,

P. G. IRVINE,
Honorary Auditor.

Bombay, 19th February.

LIST OF DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS COLLECTED FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1900,

ON ACCOUNT OF EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL,

	Rs.
The B B and C I Railway	325
The G I P Railway	300
Rupees	625

ON ACCOUNT OF KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

	Rs.
Messrs A Blaschech and Co	50
Do The British India S N Co	250
Do P Chrystal and Co

AN OFFER—

UNPARALLELED.

THE KANGAROO

IS

A Lady's Bicycle Manufactured by THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., The Largest Cycle Manufacturers in the World and Contractors for the supply of Cycles for the use of

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE FORCE

NOW UNDER ORGANISATION.

Cash Rs. 176,

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WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES, WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

AND

DR. R. F. SEERVAI,

SURGEON-DENTISTS,

No. 13, Hornby Row, Bombay,

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POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s s Stanley Hall, 2,659 tons, Captain C K Browne, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c., via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Foreric, 2,591 tons, Captain R White, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 28th February, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M Mackenzie and Co.

THE MARINERS' VOTES BILL.

OWING to the absence of Sir Elliott Lees, Bart, M.P. who is attached to the Dorsetshire Yeomanry serving in South Africa, the Mariners' Votes Bill will be introduced on behalf of the Merchant Service Guild by Mr. Cumming Macdona, M. P. for Rotherhithe. This Bill has for its object the granting of special facilities to mariners for the recording of their votes when, by reason of their occupation, they may be absent on the polling day. The Guild have been successful in obtaining many supporters for the measure in the House of Commons, and trust that the forthcoming Parliamentary session will see the realization of their hopes in regard to seafarers being enabled to exercise their franchise.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Dry Dock		Turret-ship
H M S Ossack		Cartwright			Royal Navy
Pomone		Simons			Royal Navy
Hardinge		Baugh	England		20-3 R I M
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Flor de Mar	121	Nacoda			P Virchand
Unaoona (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhay
Daghestan	2242	Littlehale	Repairing		M M & Co
Flor de Diu	133	Nacoda			P Virchand
Kranborg	2203	Schultz			Volkart Bros
Persia	4198	Wheler			P & O Co
Southport	2305	Roberts			W & A G & Co
Kerbella	4158	McClelland			M M & Co
Velletta	2943	Tillard	Calcutta		P & O Co
Kilwa	9-3	Whitehead			M M & Co
Forerio	2591	White			M M & Co
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
C	Steinsberger	2310	Danker	Hamburg	16-3	Glade & Co
H&J	Vadala	3334	Boon	Zanzibar	16-3	M M & Co
K	Longships	2843	Moore		W & A G & Co	
L	Ponani	551	Ebrahim	Bhownagar	12-3	Shepd&Co
M	Shastri	61	Fukeer		do	
P	Trocas	659	Sharpley	Genoa	16-3	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	517	Hooseinbhai	M Goa	11-3	Shepd & Co
Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Karachi	12-3	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	*Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
2	Hispania	3380	Hamilton	L'pool	16-3	W&A G & Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Gavino	Genoa	15-3	C Boggiano
4	Burmida	1500	Sartoria	Hongkong	17-3	C Boggiano
5	Stanley Hall	2960	Bro ne	Liver'l	11-3	K N & Co
7	Maria Teresa	1922	Rasovich	Trieste	12-3	A L S N Co
8	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	26-3	P & O Co
9	India	2501	Plommer			M M & Co
12	Drachenfels	4540	Linteg	Hamburg	20-3	Glade & Co
12	Sobraon	4411	Wibmer	China	12-3	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	15-3	M M & Co
16	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Repairing		B & P S NCo

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba	545	Rickfork	Karachi	12-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Foreric s	White	Calcutta, Feb 28
	H M S Assaye	Lambert	Karachi
	H M S Plassey	Carver	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Stanley Hall s	Browne	Liverpool, &c
	H M S Highflyer	Brock	Persian Gulf

The steamer Maria Teresa, Captain Rassevich, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Trieste via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer India, for Calcutta, &c.
" Steinberger, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—200 bales Cotton Gaddum and Co; 4003 cwt bonemeal, A H Cassum and Co; 49 bales wool Govindji Valubdas; 200 bales cotton, J Samurmall; 2000 cwt bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co; 330 cwt nigerseed, Bauer and Krauss; 35 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 108 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 442 cwt linseed cake, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Hispania s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales hemp, J Chavis and Co; 88 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—380 bales cotton wastes Trabiee and Co; 110 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co; 100 bales cotton Ritchie Stuart and Co; 1200 cwts bonemeal, 550 cwt bone senews, Croft Mody and Co; 3969 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Teresa s—220 bales Cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales Cotton, Gaddum and Co; 103 cwt old brass and copper, C Boggiano.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th March.

1. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits' Drill at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

2. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College ground at 5 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant.

3. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers has follows:—No 3812 Vol A F D'Aguiar and No 4105 Vol P Hunter B Company from the 9th to the 31st March 1901.

4. There will be Company Drill for C Company on Wednesday the 13th instant and on Friday the 15th instant at 8-30 p.m. at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Copies of the Programme of Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on 18th, 19th and 20th instants, are with Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Head-quarters. The Events include Seven Foot Races, open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon on Saturday the 16th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th March.

1. The inter-corps competition for Volunteer Artillery takes place next Saturday. The Corps will parade at Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort. Dress:—Drill order; patties to be worn.

2. There will be a meeting this evening at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. of officers and Nos. 1 sub-divisions when election of teams and other matters in reference to the inter-corps competition will be decided.

3. There will be a meeting on Thursday same time and place as above of the Carbine Association Committee to decide terms of last match under Carbine Association rules.

4. Drill.—The Corps will parade at 4 p.m. at the Corps Club on Wednesday 13th instant and proceed to Colaba for a rehearsal of next Saturday's parade. Dress as usual.

5. The Guns at both Head-quarters will be available for drill at usual drill hours to-day, Thursday and Friday nights, with a view to the inter-corps competition coming on it is hoped that every opportunity will be taken to drill.

By Order
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MARIA TERESA.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Teresa, Captain J. Rassvich, will sail from Victoria Dock No. 7 for Trieste via Karachi, to-day. Medical inspection at Victoria Dock No. 7 at 13 o'clock noon sharp:—

FROM BOMBAY.

Buck Mrs A M and child	Oliver Miss M
Close Miss K	Rickards Mrs and child
Crawford Mrs A & 3 children	Scherrer Mr A
Gottwald Mr V	Schultz Miss
Henderson Rev R	Sibbon Mrs and 2 children
Herringes Mr	Stanger Miss
Hunter Lt-Col J M and Mrs	Stubbs Miss
Julia Sister	Technauer Mr H
Katheel n Sister	Wahl Miss
Keel Mr V	Way Mrs
Lorria Mr F	Way Mr

FROM KARACHI.

Aubyn Miss	Lee Mr
Brooke Mr V E	Mills Major and Mrs
Caleb Mrs and child	Pirie Major P W. Mrs and 2 children
Clark Mr and 2 children	Robinson Miss
Cooper Major P F	Westerhout Miss
Gillee Lt Col and Mrs	Wood Mr C A H and Mrs
Hosford Mr O	Wood Miss
Lang Mr W	
Lee Capta R C	

FOR KARACHI,—Clark Mr R W

FOR PORT SAID.

Carey Revd W M	Lillie Mr J J

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ALLUM—February 23, at Brighton, Mary Matilda, widow of the late Edwyn Allum, in her 81st year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DARROCH—March 7, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain Darroch, 93rd Highlanders, of a daughter.
HANSON—March 2, at Mian Mir, Mrs R J Hanson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—ADAM—March 7, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev R W H Stuart, William Townsend Smith, son of Dr George Smith, LL D, C I E, to Beatrice Bertha daughter of the late Deputy Surgeon-General Hunter Adam, Madras Army.

KEMP'S LIST.

HERE ARE TWO POINTS FOR YOU.

POINT No. 1.

Consider your health when you want Medicine and buy only the purest and best.

POINT No. 2.

Consider your finances and buy the best because it is the cheapest—an inferior Medicine is dear at any price, and often leads to disappointment.

KEMP AND Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1901.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN BOMBAY.

To the enthusiastic advocate of total abstinence, who traces the source of all wickedness, immorality and crime to "the accursed drink," the new report of the Bombay Abkari Department, will come as a disappointment. Whereas crime increased, the consumption of liquor decreased, and the increase of crime was not attributed to liquor but rather to the want of it. We can commiserate with our temperance friends, for it is, at all times, unpleasant to see popular traditions on which vast superstructures of arguments have been raised thus undermined and toppled over by a mere official report. But these official reports, unfortunately, contain facts and figures which it is impossible to reject or refute. The duty on liquor of all kinds was the same last year, as it had been in the previous four years, and yet the revenue in the past twelve months fell by close upon three lakhs of rupees. The persons who commit the bulk of the crime are they who drink country liquor, and these are the people who claim to have consumed very much more than in the years when the criminal statistics contained lighter figures. The report, which is signed by Dr. John Pollen, shows a continuous decrease in the realisations from country liquor, the total of which, Rs. 88,74,068 in 1895-96, has now dwindled down to Rs. 81,07,990. So that while crime has been going up—it leapt from 260,768 cases to 311,947 last year—drink has been going down. Those sections of the community who consume imported foreign liquors and country liquors excised at tariff rates seem inclined to somewhat more liberal indulgence. But the increase is slight—the revenue having gone up from Rs. 1,44,068 in 1895 to Rs. 1,44,324 last year. The consumption of intoxicating drugs does not seem to fluctuate much, the revenue from that source being practically the same last year as it was in 1896. The outlook in the Abkari Department does not promise great things, nor does there appear to be any opening for even exceptionally enterprising men in the liquor trade in any of it branches.

The financial results of the department compare to disadvantage with those of the previous year, a fact attributed by Dr. Pollen to the disastrous famine that prevailed throughout the presidency. The Commissioner marvels that the falling off was not more marked, for as he shows that in consequence of the threatening attitude of the Bhils and the plundering of stores, several outlying shops along the frontiers had to be temporarily closed. And he holds it to the credit of the contractors that they kept up their preventive establishments and otherwise did their utmost to work up to their guarantee under such adverse conditions. Altogether, we are assured, though concessions have been inevitable, the Bombay Abkari systems have stood the severe strain wonderfully well, and Dr. Pollen is convinced that under any other system the loss to the State in such a calamitous year must have proved much greater. The establishment is notoriously undermanned and admittedly underpaid, but it worked well. Perhaps it was successful in dealing with offences against the Abkari laws, but on this point there is some doubt, for it is urged that in a year like the one under report, in which the conditions of life both in town and country have been more or less disorganised by acute famine, it is difficult to determine how far illicit practices prevailed. No doubt, observes the Commissioner in his review of the report, the Bhils and wild tribes not being able to buy liquor and being pressed by the pangs of hunger brewed wherever they could, more freely than usual; but the village population having been concentrated on large Famine Relief Works, illicit distillation in the vicinity of villages must, to a large extent, have ceased. That more might have been done to suppress illicit manufacture the Commissioner is ready to admit, but he does not concede that this was possible with the present staff, which with his predecessors he condemns as too small to carry out the work it should do. With them too he urges a reorganisation in order that preventive operations may be more systematically prosecuted. The number of offences detected was set down at 2,357 as against 2,612 in the previous year. The whole of these must have been carefully undertaken for over 92 per cent. resulted in the conviction of the accused. The number of cases of illicit distillation and possession of implements for unauthorised manufacture decreased by 453 and those of illicit importation and possession of liquor increased by 56, the majority of the offences being committed in Surat, Khandesh and the Panch Mahals, districts which have attained an unenviable notoriety in this direction.

An analysis of the returns shows that the total sales of country spirit fell off by 455,062 gallons in the year, the decrease being spread over all districts except Satara, the decreases varying according to the local prevalence of famine. Says Dr. Pollen: "The drinking classes simply had no money wherewith to buy liquor. They had hardly enough to enable them to live and, though drink in their case may be regarded as a necessity, they had to go without it, or obtain it, if they could illicitly." The quantity of toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay, Kanara and Ratnagiri was, roughly, 1,340,000 gallons, the toddy being almost wholly drawn from cocoanuts and brab trees, the number of trees yielding this quantity being registered at under seventeen thousand, the average yield being over 81 gallons per tree. The number of licensed toddy shops is 1,145. Another section of the report gives details of the foreign liquors consumed by Europeans and the wealthier classes of natives. These show a net increase, but a decrease under most heads. The imports of ale, beer, porter and the like have gone up by over a hundred thousand gallons in the year; but under all other descriptions the figures have fallen off. Liqueurs fell from 3,560 gallons to 2,360; brandy, whisky and other spirits from 317,164 to 306,120; champagne and other sparkling wines from 11,489 to 10,792, and wines of other sorts from 96,193 to 93,920. Per head of the population the consumption among Europeans, etc., has decreased even in ale and beer for while the imports of foreign ale and other fermented liquors increased by 104,130 gallons, the issue from the Dapuri brewery near Poona was 168,596 gallons less than in the previous year. The Commissioner attributes the heavier imports of ale and beer to the large imports of beer by English brewers in their desire to cut out their Indian rivals and secure the custom of the British soldier in India, who is the chief consumer of this beverage and who prefers English to Indian beer at the same price. The decrease observable under brandy, whisky, and other spirits as well as under all other heads, is ascribed to large stocks held over from previous years. The decline in brandy is held to be probably due to the declining taste for that liquor and to the adulterations suspected in inferior brands. But this does not explain the diminished imports under other heads, the continued bad times, and consequently fewer public and private entertainments having as much to do with the matter as anything else.

THE INDIGO INDUSTRY. The indigo industry, according to the reports of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., and Messrs Moran and Co., brokers in Calcutta, shows signs of revival. The last crop yielded 1,12,000 maunds, or about a fifth more than the previous season. There was very little really sound clean indigo, and consequently the finest qualities always fetched a good price. There are four indigo plant-growing districts—Bengal, Behar, Benares and Doab, the largest being Behar and the smallest Bengal. The quality of the latter crop was extremely poor, and the quantity manufactured was the smallest on record, these evils being helped by unfavourable weather which prevailed before and during the process of manufacture. The Behar crop was good, containing an unusually large proportion of good to fine descriptions, but in many cases, particularly in Chumparun, while the colour was all that could be desired, the indigo was either limy and defective or else rough pasted. To set against this defect must be placed the existence of very little coppery or low indigo in the Behar outturn, and the average quality would be equal to standard. Dealing with Benares and North Western Provinces, Messrs. Moran and Co. state the qualities were very disappointing, the finest being practically non-existent, and the bulk of the crop consisted of rather dull and coarse pasted medium kinds. In the early sales, however, the selection offered contained a large proportion of useful middling and low grades, which at first met with very little demand, but the scarcity of good and useful qualities was soon recognised. The result was a ready sale at hardening prices, the purchases being principally for America. Messrs. Thomas and Co. think the high prices paid for this class of indigo should have the effect of inducing proprietors to cultivate a considerably larger area of land under indigo during the current season. In regard to the market at the beginning of the sales prices ruled low and sellers refrained from putting their stocks on the market. Rates still receded, until by the middle of December last indigo was selling at fully Rs. 10 below opening rates, say Messrs. Thomas and Co., whereas Messrs. Moran and Co. fix the decrease at "fully Rs. 5." After the Christmas holidays the demand became brisker until the last week, when the sales realised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 more than the opening prices. Messrs. Thomas and Co. think that the improved demand was caused to a considerable extent by continental dealers labouring under the impression that the indigo crop could not be disposed of in Calcutta except at their own ideas of value. They, however, discovered it was being freely absorbed, and, not having sufficient indigo to meet their requirements, they had to purchase from Calcutta. America took a large quantity of indigo this season, and there was a great increase in the shipments to Japan and the Gulf. The existence of the indigo industry has been seriously threatened by the artificial indigo put upon the market, and if competition is to be successful the planters have felt they must either reduce expenses of manufacture or get an increased output during the process of manufacture. Experiments in Behar have been eminently successful. A new process has resulted in an increased outturn of 25 per cent. and it is sufficiently encouraging to induce planters to continue these experiments. The cost is heavy and the planter, having fallen on evil times, has applied to Government for a grant in aid. It is to be hoped this will be granted, for planters are just as much entitled to be helped in the development of their industry as the Indian ryot to develop his crops by agricultural experiments entirely carried out at Government expense.

THE TRANSFER OF THE TRAMWAYS. YESTERDAY the Corporation adopted the formal resolutions under which preliminaries for the transfer of the tramways concession from the present company to a new concessionaire and the leasing of the right to supply electricity for lighting and other purposes in the city were signed the same day. Formal notice has to be given to the Bombay Tramways Company of the decision of the Corporation. The special meeting need not have been held, but for the fact that counsel pointed out that the Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company, which, it may be at once stated, was but a name, was not legally competent to enter into an agreement. For all practical purposes Mr. Bingham is the Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company, and it was deemed necessary that his name should be substituted in the preliminary contract. Although the matter was one purely of form the Corporation, jealous of its privilege and doubtful of members' carefulness of speech, thought it best to discuss the subject in private. At the previous meeting the Council instructed the Commissioner and a Committee to close the bargain with Mr. Bingham, but certain members apparently seized the opportunity yesterday to raise old points over again, because it took the Corporation an hour and a half to pass the final resolution on the subject. Immediately after the meeting the preliminary agreement was signed and sealed. Thus the Corporation have taken decisive action in a matter which is the most important they have had to deal with for years; and all things considered, we believe they are entitled to congratulation for the careful way they have sought to arrive at the best results in the interests of the City. Perhaps they might have been wiser in deciding for direct and immediate Municipal control; we do not believe that it is impossible to have an enterprise of this nature efficiently worked by a Municipality in India; but there is this to be said in favour of caution in the particular case: Electric trams are still to a great extent experimental and even at home Municipalities are wisely permitting private companies to work out the experiments in this direction. In Bombay and other cities of India there is much more reason why the same attitude should be taken up.

MR. TATA'S SCHEME. In another column we give a first instalment of the exhaustive report which Professor Ramsay has sent in to the local committee on the subject of Mr. Tata's scheme for the establishment of a University of Research. The questions which Lord Curzon asked as to the utility of the scheme and the prospects of passed students are duly answered. He believes it is desirable to improve Indian education in the direction of practical chemistry and physics and that there would be an abundance of applications for admission to the institution. But he is bound to admit there would not be much opening for passed students either in India or abroad. If the project be carried out Professor Ramsay strongly recommends Bangalore as the most suitable site. But we fear the report will not prove so satisfactory to those who strongly support the scheme, for after going very fully into details and the financial aspect of the scheme the learned professor concludes that unless the Committee obtains a substantial addition to Mr. Tata's donation, he thinks, "Mr. Tata would be well advised to withdraw his offer and to attempt to establish manufactories privately and at his own risk, drawing the returns which the successful establishment of these will undoubtedly yield."

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA. THE following are the facts regarding the Boer prisoners, who are to be sent to India from South Africa. Arrangements are being made for five thousand of them to be located, in batches of about a thousand each, in various stations and they are expected to begin arriving immediately, as it is desired that they should not be on the road in India after the 15th April. The stations where they are to go are not yet entirely settled, but Panchmari, Deradun, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Kodaikanal are the ones that will probably be selected, and arrangements are being made accordingly for their guarding and supplies.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY'S report on Mr. Tata's Research University Scheme has been issued. A first instalment is reproduced in another column.

THE P. O. Co.'s s. s. India, with the outward Mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 10 a.m., yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE paid a visit, to the Sassoon and Allince Silk Mill, at Victoria Road, Byculla, last evening.

His MAJESTY'S Torpedo Catchers, Assaye and Plassey, and Torpedo Boat No. 101, under the command of Lieutenant-Commanders R. M. Lamber, E. C. Carver and Petre respectively, returned to Bombay yesterday from Karachi, for which port they had sailed from here on the 13th February last.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February 1901:—1899 Rs. 14,22,50,000; 1900 Rs. 11,08,42,000; 1901 Rs. 13,22,62,000.

MR. D. B. HORN, Superintending Engineer, goes Home for six months on combined privilege and special leave.

THE deaths in Calcutta from plague were 104 on the 6th instant. Plague inspection at the local railway stations is to be resumed.

MR. JUSTICE STEVENS, of the Calcutta High Court, is granted furlough from April 2nd to September 15th. Mr. Justice Prinsep will also proceed home in April.

THE booking of pilgrims by rail from plague-infected districts to stations near Meerut is prohibited from March 13th to 23rd on account of the Nauchandi Fair.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th February 1901, shows a Decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 287,576 maunds and Rs. 54,496 in the earnings.

The Madras Railway Company wishes to draw special attention to the extensive alterations in the Train Service on the North-East Line (late East Coast Railway), which come into effect from Friday the 15th instant.

THE Vizagapatam-Raipur railway project has been given an early place in the Railway Construction Programme. Applications for its construction are now before the Secretary of State. Besides the Madras and Bengal-Nagpur Railways there are, we believe, two syndicates in the field.

THE census of St. Petersburg, which was taken last month, shows that the population was 1,439,000. During the past ten years the population has increased by 40,000 yearly, and if the increase continues at the same rate St. Petersburg will have a population of 2,000,000 in ten years' time.

GOVERNMENT have accepted certain proposals for the improvement of the telegraph course in the three Corps of Sappers and Miners, and for the provision of a telegraph reserve, full particulars as to which will be embodied in an army circular to issue shortly.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 19th January 1901 amounts to Rs. 3,200, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,349; the total earnings from 1st to 19th January shows Rs. 9,805; a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,341.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 19th January 1901 amounts to Rs. 10,543, a decrease of the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,807; the total earnings from 1st to 19th January shows Rs. 33,693; a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,667.

NEW BOOKS ON CHINA.

To readers of books on China, the name of Mr. Archibald J. Little has long been familiar. Mrs. Little, also, one of the most enterprising of lady travellers, has written delightfully on the Far East. Her contribution to this new book of her husband's, "Mount Omi, and Beyond" (Heinemann), is confined to the illustrations, taken photographically "under most difficult conditions and the trying interruptions of unruly crowds." It is noteworthy that Mr. Little found that the demeanour of the crowd in the far inland province of Sze-Chuan had undergone a "sad" change in the ten years that had passed since his earlier visit. Ten years ago our traveller "never heard an uncivil word." "Now," he writes, "one is constantly jeered at by the rabble, and a favourite amusement of the small boys in the villages round Chung-King is to draw crosses in the path, hoping that the advancing pedestrian may not dare to tread on them." The horrible filth and noise of the Chinese towns and inns—not the rudeness of the rabble—was the only severe ordeal endured by Mr. and Mrs. Little in their trip through. As a picture of a Chinese town, from the sanitary point of view, a short extract must suffice:

Imagine a Lowther arcade a mile long, through which passes the main road uniting two provincial cities, the whole traffic of the country confined to it—beasts of burden, biped and quadruped, water-carriers, manure-carriers, ponies, and sedan chairs, and add to this—market day, and the narrow pathway made still narrower by the wares out between the open shops and the road. Bear in mind that this road is never cleaned, and that the gutters reek with a black slime of garbage, festering under a July temperature on the 29 parallel.

A sedan chair, patience and politeness, and a knowledge of the language are, according to Mr. Little, the three requisites (besides copper "cash") for unmolested, successful travelling in the Chinese interior. Your sedan chair is your "voucher" of respectability (as your horse is, or your mule, in the Arabian East). Baron Richtofen, the distinguished German authority on Western China, complained of the natives' rudeness. But it seems he went about with his "voucher" of respectability. An Englishman's sedan chair is the nearest possible approach to his "castle," when he is deposited by his bearers in a crowded street. Then when the townsfolk climb over each others' backs to examine you all over—with lanterns, if it be dark—is the time to exercise your virtue of patience. On one occasion "a farm house" poured out its hundred and fifty heads—"I counted them," says Mr. Little—to interview the strangers. "These were all one family and rejoiced in the common name of Wang. Though troublesome, they were polite enough, and brought us cool spring water to drink. The transport of one's money—by hired coolies—is a tedious business; for the money is of copper, and twenty shilling worth of it weighs over two-thirds of a hundred weight.

The description of Omi, a high peak within sight of the snowy ranges of Tibet, is particularly interesting for its account of life in the mountain monasteries. The Buddhist Abbots and their monks with whom Mr. Little dwelt for some days bear a curiously close resemblance to the English monks whose walk and conversation, motives, religious and business habits are set forth in the volumes of the Rolls Series—that magnificent record of mediæval life in England. Abbot Sampson, of Edmundsbury, and Thomas de la Mare, of St. Albans, have, one would think, their analogues in Buddhist monasticism. The rank and file of Buddhist monks presented to Mr. Little the same diversities in social rank and in motive as are discoverable in Western monasteries. Some of the inmates were—

Ignorant peasant lads, knowing nothing of the world beyond their own immediate surroundings; others, men who had lived in the world as merchants or soldiers, had become disgusted with the outside life, shaved their heads, and donned the monastic garb, spending the remainder of their lives in prayer and fasting; some, it is whispered, seeking in the monastery a as refuge from crime, and hoping to drown remorse in life-long penance.

Mr. Little writes enthusiastically about the frontier town of Ta-Chien-lu, where he found Indian rupees current, and where he was captivated by the Tibetan part of the population. According to Mr. Little, this frontier region presents the curious spectacle of the presistent extrusion of a manly, dignified, physically fine race (the Tibetans) by a people (the Chinese) far inferior to them in these respects. The Tibetan population is "dying out in the struggle like the Red Indian before the European." The "struggle" is silent and unconscious. The less manly race is far the more prolific of the two, and insinuatingly perse vering. Mr. Little says that but for the Lamas, "Tibet, as far as the people are concerned, would be as pleasant and easy a country to travel in as any in Europe." To which we may add, that negotiations for free commecial intercourse between India and Tibet have not been dropped, and that the first Lamaist deputation ever dispatched to a foreign country arrived not long ago at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Miche's book on the late Sir. Rutherfore Alcock exhibits him as one of the ablest of the many able men who have represented this country in the Far East. He first went to China in 1844, as British Consul at Foochow, which had just been opened to British trade by the Treaty of Nankin; from Foochow he went to Shanghai, and from Shanghai to Canton. He was afterwards the first British Minister to Japan, and from 1855 to 1859 he was British Minister at Pekin.

He distinguished himself in each successive position by a robust common sense and a rare faculty for stripping a political difficulty of the non-essential and tackling the root of the mischief. His conduct at Foochow and at Shanghai during the Taiping rebellion showed him to be a man who could be trusted to do as well as think the right thing when occasion required; but the main interest of his career lies less in what he did than in what he thought. There is no great central incident in his career. The life of Sir Harry Parkes, who followed very closely in the footsteps of Alcock, succeeding him at Canton, at Yeddo, and again, after the interval of Sir Thomas Wade's Ministry, at Pekin, can be told without a detailed study of Chinese affairs. The incidents in Parkes's life readily group themselves round his capture by the Chinese during the expedition to Pekin. It is different with Sir Rutherford Alcock, and Mr. Michie was wise in taking a generous view of the duties of a biographer. His life of Alcock is virtually a history of British relations with China during the late reign. The common fault of biographers is that they place their hero in absurdly exaggerated perspective in relation to the rest of the world. Mr. Michie's fault is that he allows the world at large to stand in front of his hero. The result is a disappointing biography but an extremely valuable work of history. He has erred on the right side, and perhaps we end by knowing more of Sir Rutherford Alcock than a formal biography would have taught us.

Mr. Michie's views, which often remain obscure in spite of the great length of his book, come out quite unmistakably in his remarks on the missionary problem. He regards the famous Clause VIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin as a grave blunder. Sir Rutherford Alcock severely criticised the clause. "It is only necessary," he wrote, "to read carefully the words of the article to be aware that in the whole range of the treaty there is nothing stipulated for so difficult to secure as the fulfilment in its integrity of this one clause;" and, again, "The missionary question is the main cause of disturbance in our relations with China, and of danger . . . to all foreigners resident in the country, missionaries and laymen alike." The trouble, of course, was made worse by the notorious clause treacherously interpolated in the French treaty, by which French missionaries were allowed to purchase land and erect buildings throughout the Empire. The missionaries of other countries took advantage of the clause by the "most favoured nation" expedient. The result is tated very forcibly by Mr. Michie:—

The missionaries present themselves to China as the instruments of powerful nations bent on the ruin of the Empire. They enter the country with a talisman of extra-territoriality; their persons are sacred; the law of the land cannot lay hands on them. That is the first stage. The second is, that they seek to extra-territorialise their converts also, whose battles they f

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

General Gorringe's left was engaged at Sundown on the 9th instant, with the rearguard of the Boer invaders of Cape Colony.

The enemy fled when two fifteen pounders opened fire.

DEWET'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

DeWet is believed to be West of Kroonstad, intending to cross the railway Eastward.

The only Boers now in Cape Colony are Kritzinger and Scheepers Commandos which are pressed between Gorringe's and Delisle's columns in the Murrayburg district.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

A German column has stormed the gate of the Great Wall to the west of the Ausulting Pass and took four guns.

LI HUNG-CHANG ILL.

Li-Hung-Chang is again seriously ill.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

It is stated at Peking that the Russian Minister has threatened China with coercive measures unless she signs the Manchurian Agreement within a stipulated time.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAR. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 10 a. m., to-day, and the steamer Victoria for Colombo, and Australia at the same time and date.

THE SERVICES.

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The "Indian Daily News" understands that Kodaikanal, Trichinopoly, and Bellary have been selected for the location in India of the Boer prisoners, who will be sent out in batches. The first batch, numbering about twelve thousand, to Kodaikanal will be followed by batches of five hundred at a time for distribution.

Major Chesney, Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed Commandant of Lord Kitchener's Body Guard.

Captain Halliday, Commissioner of Berar, becomes 1st Assistant, Hyderabad Residency, vice Jardine, proceeding on eighteen month's leave.

Messrs. H. S. Urwick, J. G. Orr, and W. H. Holmes, late of Lumsden's Horse, are appointed Second Lieutenants in the Imperial Yeomanry.

A force of military police sent from Mindat Sakan in the Chin Hills to punish Chin raiders who killed seven villagers in December last, has successfully accomplished its object. On February 24th, the Chief and several villagers were captured. Two were killed while resisting capture.

Ninety days' privilege leave is sanctioned for the British Officers of the 1st Bengal Infantry on the return of the regiment from Mauritius.

THE NAOKHALI CASE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12

A rule was granted in the High Court, yesterday upon the Magistrate of Noakhali to show cause why the order passed by Mr. Pennell, committing one of the Native witnesses in the Noakhali case for perjury should not be set aside as irregular and without jurisdiction.

CENSUS RETURNS.

Karachi reports a population of 115,407 being an increase of 10,208 on ten years ago. Belgaum reports a population of only 26,237, being a decrease of 14,500. Bangalore City reports a total of 1,59,030, being a decrease of 21,336. The Panch Mahals District, where famine has been so bad, reports a decrease since last census of 51,547 inhabitants.

THE POPULATION OF CALCUTTA.

The census shows the population of Calcutta and its suburbs to be 9,72,000 and it is expected that including the outlying portions the total inhabitants of the city now exceed a million.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPION.

On Thursday evening Mr. John Roberts, conceding 650 points in a game of 1,000, suffered a defeat by nearly a hundred points at the hands of a local amateur, Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, at the New Club. Mr. Bonnaud made no big breaks, but some useful scores, his losing hazards being particularly accurate. Mr. Roberts compiled two breaks of over a hundred.

ATHLETICS.

The following are the results of the Mahomedan Sports held here this afternoon :—

100 yards (open)—Won in 11 3-5secs.

220 yards—Won in 25 4-5secs.

One-mile Bicycle Handicap.—Won in 2 mins. 47 1-5secs.

440 yards.—Won in 1 min. 1 5-8secs.

Two-mile Bicycle Race.—Won by Bennett, the only European riding, in 6 mins 40 4-5 secs.

The Five-mile Bicycle Race was won by Johur Ahmed.

The Lieutenant-Governor distributed the prizes.

THE L.-G. C., BOMBAY.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, leaves Poona to-morrow for the Deesa district, arriving at Mahableshwar on the 21st.

A CENTRAL MARKET FOR POONA.

A loan of rupees nine thousand has been sanctioned by Government to the Poona Cantonment's Committee for the erection of a Central Market for Native troops.

HARD "TIMES" IN CALCUTTA.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," writing on Saturday, said :—

"Happy is the nation that has no history," but decidedly unhappy is the port that has no trade, and this seems so much to have been the cry since I wrote last that I am this week a little in the position of the Israelites of old in having to make bricks without straw. The record for the week may be briefly summed in the quotation : 'No birds were flying overhead, there were no birds to fly.' Partly this stagnation has been due to the "holi" festival, with a consequent closure of the piece-goods bazaar, and partly to the lull in all exports, there being very little fresh business pending arrival of those crops that should now be shipped, and partly also the increase in the plague returns is affecting the bazaar. One of the best barometers is to look at the freight market, in which there have been no transactions reported for either London or Dundee, although a small amount of linseeed and jute has been booked for Hamburg at 25s., the previous rate. Under the above circumstances it is scarcely surprising that the money market should have been very quiet with little business done. Early in the week the Bank repaid some of the loans which had been running, and since then money at short notice has been offered to a small extent at 2 per cent. below the Bank's minimum, and there are also lenders for a month fixed at 1 1-2 per cent below, but no takers. In the bazaars rates are quoted about 6 per cent for call loans ; there seems to be almost as little doing as in European circles, and as regards the Exchange Banks there seems to be a general impression that they are better supplied with funds here than at home, and they certainly do not appear to care to enter into transactions that would result in immediate withdrawals of funds from London to subsequently swell their resources on this side.

ATTACK ON A MAIL TONGA.

TWO MEN INJURED.

PASSENGERS ROBBED AND MAILS LOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 11.

News reached Poona this morning that the mail tonga between Wathar and Mahableshwar was looted yesterday on the road about two miles from Wathar Station. The tonga contained a Police Jamadar, two servants, one man and a woman and the driver. After proceeding a couple of miles the tonga was stopped by a gang of men and the occupants were assaulted. The Jamadar was badly hurt, both his legs being broken. The driver was also assaulted. The passengers were eased of whatever cash and jewels they possessed. The robbers then made off taking the mail bag and a couple of parcels.

WOMEN'S VICTORIA MEMORIAL MEETING.

The Women's Victoria Memorial Committee meeting was held at the Hon. Mr. Aston's residence, where a good number of the leading citizens of the Cantonment and City were present. Mrs. Aston was voted to the chair, and the Hon. Mr. Aston spoke as to the object of the meeting at great length.

Mrs. Aston proposed as the first resolution the erection of a drinking fountain near the Sassoon Hospital to be adorned with medallions of our late beloved Queen-Empress, if a bust should prove too expensive.

Mrs. Ranade then proposed a Reading Room and Club for Ladies of all nationalities to be located in the City.

Dr. Thompson then suggested Scholarships for the Higher Education of Women should be given.

Mr. Vishnesneraga proposed that assembly rooms for meetings of the National Indian Association should be erected.

A working committee of ladies, including Europeans Parsees, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, was formed.

The meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to Mrs. Aston, who presided on the occasion.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL AT NAGPUR.

A PUBLIC meeting was held on Wednesday, February 6th, in the MacDonald Town Hall, to discuss the question of the form of memorial to her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria. There were several European officers present and the native aristocracy was well represented.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. L. Fraser was in the chair and delivered the following speech :—"Gentlemen, we are met this morning to take counsel together as to the best means of giving expression in a lasting memorial to the deep grief with which we have received the news of the death of our beloved Queen Victoria. I do not use exaggerated language, but merely state an indisputable fact, when I say that in the whole history of the world no death has touched the hearts of so large a number of its inhabitants as the death of Queen Victoria. No death has caused such deep and universal sorrow. The grief, not of the Empire only, but of the world, shows the deep impression which had been made on the minds and hearts of men by the life and character of our beloved Queen whom God has taken. In this universal grief there are none that share more fully than her Indian subjects. Those who were near the Queen have told us of her rigorous supervision over public business, her extraordinary experience and knowledge of affairs, her great sagacity and soundness of judgment, her indefatigable, devoted and practically incessant toil, her marvellous influence in Home and Foreign politics. To us, whose lot is cast in these remote parts of her dominion, the memory speaks more of her loving care, her tender compassion, her universal sympathy. We recall the simple and noble words which she addressed to us when she assumed the direct sovereignity of India. We know how the spirit which these words expressed has governed all her dealings with us. We have been proud to think of her as specially the "Empress of this land." And now we mourn with no common sorrow. I have seen the expression of the people's sorrow wherever I have gone. In towns and villages, among officials and non-officials, in the schools, and in the fields, among high and low, in public meetings and in private conversation, the presence of a great sorrow is manifest. I was early asked to take steps to ascertain the mind of the people as to the perpetuation of Queen Victoria's memory by some public memorial ; and I have done so ; I am glad to remember that the first to move in this matter were leading and representative members of the community, who came to me and asked my co-operation. I am glad also to remember that the movement began spontaneously, not in Nagpore only, but in other parts of the Province also at the same time. In accordance with the request made to me, I have taken steps to ascertain what is the mind of the people in regard to this matter. I find that the universal opinion is that there should be one or more provincial memorials, but that support should also be given to the scheme which has been proposed by His Excellency the Viceroy for a National Memorial. I venture to express my respectful concurrence with His Excellency in thinking that it is desirable to have a national memorial expressing the unanimous sentiments of the Indian people ; that such a memorial as he has proposed—a historical museum or a national gallery for the commemoration of that which is honourable and glorious for the past, in the art, science, literature and the history of men and events in India and Great Britain—is a most suitable memorial of Queen Victoria ; and that the propriety of its location in Calcutta, the British capital of India, cannot be soberly questioned. I am glad, therefore, that His Excellency has invited our co-operation in this scheme for a National Memorial and that there is apparently a universal desire to give a cordial response to his invitation in this province. It is only natural, however, that the thoughts of the people of this province should turn mainly to the possibility of having a memorial here amongst ourselves. I find that this is the case. The general opinion is in favour of a provincial memorial. I find indeed that there are one or two districts that desire, under special circumstances, to have local memorials of their own. One wealthy city, for example, hopes to be able to provide itself with a suitable memorial. One district hopes to be able to give the last necessary touch to a great scheme on which thousands of rupees have already been spent, and to make it a worthy memorial of our Queen. But opinion in the majority of districts seems rather to be in favour of a Provincial Memorial to which they are willing to give their support. I have been informed that those who represent public opinion think this is a wiser course than to attempt a purely local memorial, which could hardly in the present circumstances of the country be made worthy of Queen Victoria. Gentlemen, this province has suffered severely. The more I go about among the people the more do I realize the terrible disasters which have fallen upon them. I do not, therefore, expect that large subscriptions to even such an object as we are now contemplating will be numerous. I think that whatever scheme is determined on should be made widely known, that all who desire to do so may be allowed the privelge of subscribing. But I do not think that our people should be expected to subscribe largely. There are some who can well afford to do so, but they are not many, and the people generally cannot afford it. I, therefore, concur in thinking that wisdom will not generally be shown in aiming at separate local memorials but rather in concerted action. But in regard to this, as in regard to all connected with this movement, I desire to leave public opinion free. I have honestly desired only to ascertain what the people think ; and I have told you what I have ascertained. With these remarks I leave the matter in your hands. I am sure that whatever is done will be done heartily.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E., then moved a resolution to the effect :—"That in the opinion of this meeting there should be a Provincial Memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Queen-Empress ; that this memorial should be erected at the head-quarters of the province and that it should take the form of a Technical Institute and Statue." This was seconded by Mr. Krishna Rao Pantak Pleader, and carried and an Executive Committee was appointed.

THE SCHOOLS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Byculla Schools met New High School on Monday evening on the oval and defeated the latter by four goals to nil. The winners were far superior both in combination and pace. During the first half there was no score, but in the latter portion Murray and Manasseh each put on a goal and Fido scored twice. Murray, although only a small boy, played well and pluckily, while Fido was particularly smart on the outside right. L. S. Mody was by far the best player in the New School team. The sides were :

Byculla : Tod, goal ; Boorer and Dudley, backs ; Holtham, Harrison, and Manasseh, halves ; G. Fido (captain), King, Murray, Ross and Pitt, forwards.

New School : M. S. Powri, goal ; Oliagi and Cootes, backs ; Chinoy, J. E. Spencer, Jamshed Antia, halves ; L. S. Mody, Dandekar, Jehangir Antia, P. S. Daver and R. B. Spencer orwards.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

'VARSITY ASSOCIATION MATCH.

HUNTING NOTES.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

THE inter-University Association match, played on Saturday, was marked by an incident—using the word in a sense which has become almost technical in the last few years. It occurred in the second half of the game, when each side almost scored two goals. Driffield, and the Cambridge goalkeeper, ran out a long way, and just succeeded in stopping a rush of one of the Oxford forwards, but before he could get back a high dropping shot was made into the mouth of his goal. A point would have been scored had not one of the Cambridge backs deliberately stopped the ball with his hands. The laws appoint a special penalty for such an action, but amateur players who saw the incident were almost unanimous in regretting that it occurred. To profit by intentional infringements of the law is not according to the standard of University courtesy. By way of excuse it may be said that the "foul" was committed on the spur of the moment, and at a crisis. The whole game was fast and brilliant beyond expectation. The conditions could scarcely have been worse. For several reasons, neither of the two teams had been able to play nearly their full complement of preliminary matches, and the ground and weather at Queen's Club on Saturday were exactly opposed to scientific football. A few hours' drizzle had softened the top of a frozen ground, and rain was falling all through the period of play. Nevertheless the teams, with the exception of two or three of the taller members, seemed little hampered by the conditions, and the play was of a higher level than usual. In the morning there had been rumours of a postponement, and this, together with the rain, kept many people away ; but the spectators were nevertheless packed tightly, and several deep everywhere except at the corners, and most of the reserved seats were full. In the reserved chairs on the actual field were a considerable number of Strathcona's Horse, making, in their Panamas and khaki, a conspicuous centrepiece.

During the opening quarter of an hour the Cambridge forwards looked as if they were too good for the backs. They kept line beautifully, and in spite of the ground passed accurately. But on the only occasions that they became really dangerous they were checked by Blackburn, who played a grand game throughout. But though the Cambridge forwards were, on the whole, neater and better combined, the Oxford men showed more dash, and worked excellently in pairs. After they had found their legs Morgan Owen and Ryder both dribbled cleverly and passed well to each other. Three or four times they outmanœuvred the Cambridge backs, but the shots went wide. At last, after ten minutes' continued pressure, Ryder, taking a pass from Morgan Owen, found the goal at his mercy. Within five minutes of this Oxford success came one of those sudden reversals of fortunes which are as common in Association as they are rare in rugby football. Blaker and Day, who both distinguished themselves at Lord's as well as at Queen's Club, took the ball very quickly down the right wing, and though the Oxford back got in his kick, Day, thanks to a lucky rebound, recovered the ball and shot through. Within less than a minute after the ball had been restarted Blaker made a fine run and scored a second goal. Such pace could not be expected to last. On both sides the play became slower after this, and the Oxford forwards slowly asserted themselves again. Several times they were near scoring, but, as usually happens with a wet ball, the shots went wide. The play was good and exceptionally interesting, and in spite of the rain the crowd were enthusiastic beyond their wont. Driffield, the goalkeeper, had frequently to use his hands, and though he had nothing difficult to stop he was enthusiastically cheered, as goalkeepers are. It is their good fortune seldom to act except on critical occasions. The excitement caused by the repeated shots was growing intense when Morgan Owen headed through from a pretty pass across the mouth of goal.

At half-time the score was two all, and nothing of conspicuous interest happened for twenty minutes. The Cambridge forwards were neat but not effective, and for Oxford Ryder, who had previously been playing a good game, lost many opportunities by neglecting to pass. Some dangerous runs on the left wing were stopped time after time by the determined tackling of Busseke:. Then occurred the "incident" which has been referred to. Driffield ran out some twenty-five yards and pulled up Morgan Owen, but before he could get back Dowson shot high into the mouth of goal. One of the backs stopped the ball with his hands, and the referee awarded, as he was obliged, a penalty kick. Ryder, who took the kick, shot straight and not very hard at Driffield, and the breach of the rules had saved a goal. Probably the Cambridge team were not sorry that the final result of the game was not affected. It was better not to win than to win in such a way. In the pavilion and among University people there was only one opinion on this question. After the incident, as before, Oxford, continued to have the better of the game. At one time previously two successive shots hit the crossbar. Whenever the Cambridge forwards did get the ball they always looked dangerous, as they kept such beautiful line ; but for the most part they tried to make longer passes than was possible in the state of the ground. On such occasions the short passing game, which was played to perfection by the three inside Oxford forwards, is beyond all question the right strategy. Oxford got their third goal rather luckily, it appeared, from a miskick of one of the Cambridge backs. This point decided the match, though in the last ten minutes Wilkinson had to use his hands several times and once saved his side by a brilliant drive across the goal. It was generally thought that Cambridge would win, but there can be little doubt that they were the inferior side. The backs with one exception were weak, and the forwards, though scientific, and in the case of Blaker brilliant, did not adapt themselves to the conditions. Those who have played under him for many years will be sorry to hear that Captain Simpson, whose judgment and common sense have been so widely appreciated, will probably give up his vocation as referee before next year.

There was again wretched weather at Cambridge on February 21st and snow fell almost throughout the time during which the races were in progress. Altogether a dozen bumps were made—three in the first division, four in the second, and five in the third. In the third division, Lady Margaret III. took first place from Clare II., Pembroke IV. bumped Downing, Selwyn II. bumped Third Trinity II., Caius III. bumped Trinity Hall IV., and Christ's II. bumped First Trinity VI. Clare retained the leadership of the second division, but Selwyn took second place from Caius II.. First Trinity III. bumped Queens', Jesus II. bumped First Trinity IV., and Magdalene bumped St. Catharine's. In the first division the first seven boats retained their places, though Emmanuel nearly went up at the expense of Caius. Jesus bumped First Trinity II., Lady Margaret bumped Trinity Hall II., and Peterhouse had to give way to Christ's.

The Torpids commenced on February 21st at Oxford in miserable weather and before a crowd of people, which found nothing that was exciting and little that was interesting in the racing. In the third division Lincoln took third place from Trinity II., and New College III. put St. Edmund Hall down to the bottom of the list. In the second division only two bumps were made, and those low down the list, Brasenose II. bumping Exeter, and the "sandwich" boat, Magdalen II., going above Queen's. And in the first division there were again two bumps. The first six boats held their own, though Balliol made a desperate attempt to overhaul Brasenose, and Magdalen nearly overtook Pembroke. University bumped Trinity and here again the "sandwich" boat was successful, Hertford going above Corpus.

The promise of milder weather foreshadowed by the meteorological authorities has not been realised nor has the new moon brought any change for the better. Not since the hard winter of 1894-95 has hunting been so frequently interrupted by frost and snow, and sport in March will need to reach a high standard in order to compensate for weeks of idleness. The list of Masters of Hounds who have announced their intention to resign at the end of the season grows apace. Mr. Pemberton Barnes has decided to give up the Newmarket and Thurlow country, but will continue to manage the Essex Staghounds. Mr. J. M. Curre retires from the mastership of the North Herefordshire Hounds, and in Wiltshire the committee have determined to advertise for a Master, as there seems to be no immediate prospect of Major Percy Browne's return from South Africa. A master is wated, also, for the east Galway Foxhounds, Lord Huntingdon having resolved to devote his attention solely to the Ormond country next season. It is not often that the opportunity offers to buy a complete pack of foxhounds of established reputation ; the chance, however, will occur at Leicester on April 19, when the North Cotswold dog pack will be sold at auction.

In certain districts of England there seems to be a regrettable scarcity of foxes, due, in some cases, to the ravages of mange. At a general meeting of the Rufford Hunt Lord Manvers stated that owing to the dearth of foxes he feared he would be unable to continue to hunt the country four days a week. German foxes should on no account be imported to make good deficiencies, as good judges believe that they have been largely responsible for the spread of mange, but nearer home there is a safe source of supply. In non-hunting districts of Scotland foxes are regarded as vermin, especially on the moors, where their egg-stealing propensities and partiality for young grouse render them especially obnoxious. But these Highland foxes are tough customers, well suited, one would suppose, to cross with the English breed, and the task of procuring a litter or two during the spring does not present great difficulty. Whole litters are sometimes dug out, and by informing gamekeepers in the Highlands that liberal payment would be made for healthy young foxes a supply might be procured.

There was hunting in some countries on Monday, but the "bone" was not out of the ground, and for the most part meets were indifferently attended. On Tuesday fog assisted to interfere with sport, and the large company that foregathered to meet the Belvoir hounds at Caythorpe Hall were fated to be disappointed. Neither were followers of the Cottesmore more fortunate. Hounds kept tryst at Cold Overton Hall, but in that neighbourhood the ground was so hard that a move was made to Burley Wood. A fox was at home, but scent was unreliable, the going treacherous, and at Hambledon Wood all further attempt at hunting was renounced.

One day last week there was an informal meeting between the Management Committee of the Football League and representatives from each of the clubs in the Southern League. It was arranged by Mr. Leavy, of the Woolwich Arsenal Club, who has outlined a scheme for merging the interests of the Southern League into those of the more influential organisation. He proposes to increase the first Division of the League to 20 clubs, by the addition of two Southern League clubs, to amalgamate the remaining Southern clubs with the League, and to divide the Second Division into north and south sections, the first club in each section to take the places of the two retiring First Division clubs at the end of the season. Mr. Leavey's scheme was rather sprung upon the meeting, and no resolution concerning it was adopted. Mr. William McGregor, writing upon it, says he questions very much if either the League or the Southern League would be willing to adopt any such arrangement, first of all, the majority of First Division clubs think that 18 clubs are quite as many as is requisite for that section, and the majority of Second Division clubs would object to two clubs being pitchforked over their heads into the First Division without qualifying in the usual way. "I think," Mr. McGregor says, "that the great bulk of League clubs would prefer the six strongest Southern clubs to join the Second Division and the six weakest now included to drop out, without any enlargement of divisions into sections." At first glance Mr. McGregor's suggestion certainly appears to be the more practicable of the two.

For a city of such resource and population Bristol has not up to the present loomed largely in the Association world, and the circumstance that both its barrels were, so to speak, closed up in recent shooting competitions by a mere place like Reading reads anything but creditable to the western port. In the same space of time Liverpool and Newcastle were able to report much healthier progress. All the season the weak spot in the Bristol City team has been amongst the forwards. The men are fast and clever, and often show good combination, but they are totally devoid of dash, as a rule, in front of goal. On a few occasions, Michael, the centre, has bustled about with good effect, but Wilson has lost his old shooting powers, while Fulton's trickiness does not lead to his getting goals. Consequently much of the good work done by Geddes and Whedan has been wasted. Just now they are still further handicapped by the fact that Michael and Whelan are on the injured list. The former was damaged some weeks ago at Portsmouth, and will have to rest for some days to come. The latter played when suffering from a strained tendon in his right thigh, with the result that he has also been ordered a good rest. Therefore the immediate prospects of the team are not of the brightest.

There were some peculiar games in the League matches. Sheffield United again went to Sunderland and on Saturday last against the very team they had beaten in the Cup tie the week previously, Notts County beat Aston Villa after a rather disappointing piece of play by the Villa team, who may have been keeping themselves for the Cup tie. Bury visited West Bromwich and scored a win. The Bury team are the Cup holders and on Saturday February 23, they meet Tottenham Hotspur in London, and the game should be well worth seeing for the Metropolitan team, after drawing with Preston North End, went up north and gave the First League team a decisive beating. In the Southern League games the most striking result was the victory of Queen's Park Rangers over Millwall, who had the advantage of playing on their own ground.

THE VICTORIA FUND.

Recent subscriptions to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund" include Rs. 80,000 from the Gaekwar of Baroda ; Rs. 1,000 each from Hon'ble Sir A. C. Trevor and Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edwin Collen ; Rs. 500 each from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, L. P. Pugh, Esq., Messrs. Thomson Lehzen and Co., and Place, Siddons and Gough. The pupils of St. Havier's College have subscribed over Rs. 73 from their pocket money and the Army clothing Agency, Alipore, have collected Rs. 278-8. A collection, which is being made among the staff of the Bank of Bengal, has so far reached over Rs. 1,100. The Calcutta Trades' Association have advised a farther sum of Rs. 2,050 contributed by their members. We are requested to state that copies of H. E. the Viceroy's speech at the Memorial Meeting in the Town Hall on 6th February and the memorandum explaining the object of the Fund may be had in Bengalee, Urdu and Hindu on application to the Secretary at the Royal Exchange.

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK BY KHOJA FANATICS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Police Superintendent Grennan charged Gulamali Mahomed, Noor Mahomed Alibhoy and Coorji Rajan with the murder of Hirji Alarakhia and Lalji Sajan on Saturday last. The particulars of the incident have already appeared in our yesterday's issue.

The accused were informed by the magistrate that as Mr. J. Sanders Slater had taken the dying deposition of Lalji Sajan, who died afterwards, the case would be transferred to the Court of that Magistrate, who would take his seat to-morrow. The accused were then remanded. The case will come up before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, to-morrow (Tuesday).

CAPTAIN R. H. DEMING, 16th Madras Infantry, now stationed at Singapore, has lost none of his old cunning in the cricket field. He was formerly a highly valued member of the Madras Presidency eleven, and on the 19th ultimo, by his excellent batting he won a match for Singapore against Selangor, making 49 not out in the second innings. Singapore won by two runs, the match being played to a finish.

THE TRANSFER OF THE TRAMWAYS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION

FINAL DECISION.

An urgency meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday morning with reference to the Tramway's question, Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding.

The Chairman at the outset said. At this meeting we have only one subject befor eus, that is the final consideration of the question of the transfer of the Tramways and to give notice thereof. As during our deliberations we may be called upon to make remarks, ask questions and have discussion on matters dealing with the financial position of persons—matters which ought not to be publicly reported—I propose under Section 36 E of the Municipal Act that the Corporation's deliberations on the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 6th March, regarding the Tramway and Electric Lighting Concession, be held in private.

The proposition was carried, Messrs. Shroff, Hormusji Vakil and K. N. Wadia alone opposing the motion.

The reporters then withdrew.

THE COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

The following was the letter from the Commissioner submitted to the Corporation.

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 12,862 of the 28th February 1901, I have the honour to report that I have received telegraphic information through the Municipal Solicitors to the effect that the British Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of India have not, in the opinion of our legal advisers in London, power under their Articles of Association to enter into a contract for the acquisition of the Bombay Tramways. I have at the same time been advised that in the event of the Corporation agreeing to enter into the contract with Mr. W. G. Bingham in his personal capacity, which it was proposed to enter into with him as agent and attorney of the abovementioned Company, the same guarantee that was tendered on behalf of the Company will be given. I have, therefore, the honour to request that the Corporation will be pleased to authorize me to enter into the necessary contract with Mr. Bingham, in modification of the arrangements previously sanctioned.

I attach hereto copy of a letter from Mr. Bingham, confirming, in his personal capacity, his proposals on behalf of the Pioneer Company."

Letter above referred to, dated the 6th March 1901, from Mr. W. Gentry Bingham to the Municipal Commissioner :—

"With reference to my tender, dated the 14th February 1901, for the purchase and conversion of the Bombay Tramways and to the modifications which have since been provisionally arranged, and with reference to the telegram which your solicitors have received from their London Agent reporting that Counsel has advised to the effect that the British Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company of India cannot enter into the contract, but that the Brush Electrical Engineering Company are willing to guarantee my personal contract, I have the honour to request that the Corporation will allow my individual name to be substituted as concessionaire and promoter for that of the British Pioneer Company, the terms provisionally arranged, as, aforesaid, holding good as though my tender had originally been on my own individual account and not on behalf of the British Pioneer Company."

PRELIMINARIES ARRANGED.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta proposed and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded :—That having regard to the fact that the Corporation has been advised by counsel (in England) that the British Pioneer Electrict Light and Power Company of India, Ld., is legally incompetent to enter into the preliminary agreement as to purchase of the existing tramways and to the fact that in order to get over this difficulty, the Brush Electric Engineering Co., Limited, have agreed to guarantee and have guaranteed the fulfilment of the agreement by Mr. Bingham personally, the Corporation hereby approves and sanctions the substitution in the preliminary agreement of the name of Mr. William Gentry Bingham in his personal capacity as the party undertaking the contract in place of the name of British Pioneer Electric Light and Power Company, of India, Limited, through its constituted attroney, the said William Gentry Bingham ; and the Corporation hereby authorise and direct the execution of the preliminary agreement on that footing. The Corporation further authorise and direct the issue and service on the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, of all necessary notices declaring the intention of the Corporation to exercise the power of purchase of the tramways pursuant to section 30 of the Bombay Tramway's Act, 1874."

After a discussion lasting nearly an hour and a half, the resolution was carried by 24 against three.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

In all but one of the census returns relating to the Bombay Presidency received yesterday, further decreases of population are reported. The exception is the Hyderabad District of Sind, where there has been an increase of 71,856. Of the decreases the largest is shown by the Cutch State, where the decline reaches the total of 71,041. The Southern Maratha Jagirs have a population reduced by 24,170 ; Belgaum District reports a decrease of 19,052 and the numbers in the Bhor State have receded by 18,400 compared with ten years ago.

Name of District, State or City.	Number of Houses.		Population in 1891.		
	In 1891.	In 1901.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hyderabad (Sind) District	160401	176364	500038	418578	918616
Belgaum District	185867	192164	511885	501376	1013261
Bhor State (Poona Agency)	24001	24421	73602	77067	155669
Southern Maratha Jagirs	118439	125203	361107	357949	719056
Cutch State	122476	119230	278441	276974	555415

Name of District, State or City.	Population in 1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hyderabad (Sind) District	511865	415937	927802
Belgaum District	503005	491204	994209
Bhor State (Poona Agency)	69?9	67990	137269
Southern Maratha Jagirs	3 0076	341810	694883
Cutch State	214201	243170	457374

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

Yesterday morning the final tie in the competition for the Golfers' Cup was commenced, the players being Mr. C. M. Gray and Mr. R. Aitken, both scratch men. The play was remarkably good on both sides, though Mr. Gray obtained a lead of three holes. He holed out in 37 to his opponent's 41. The first hole was divided in three and the second in four, but Gray got the third in four and crossed over to the other maidan one up. He took the next in three, and then the next three holes were halved, Gray winning the last by five to six. The second round is to be played this morning.

MILITARY RIFLES.

THE following circular was issued yesterday :—

Under the recent orders of the Government of India, published under Government Notification No. 1347, dated the 27th February 1901, at page 403 of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 28th February 1901, Part I, the importation of

(a) all rifles of .303 bore, and

(b) rifles of .450 and .577 bores of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern is absolutely prohibited. The Bombay Government cannot, therefore, now receive applications for licenses for the importation of such weapons.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITY OF RESEARCH.

REPORT BY PROFESSOR RAMSAY.

IN his report on an Institution to be named "The Indian Institute of Research, Mr. Tata's scheme of an Imperial University for the development of post-graduate education, Professor Ramsay says :—

I have spent two months in India, visiting educational and technical institutions, and inspecting a certain number of industries at Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Roorkee, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, and Baroda ; and I have interviewed English and Native educational and technical officials, managers of works, etc., with the object of placing myself in a position to give a definite answer to Lord Curzon's questions. The number of persons who have aided me in this quest precludes the possibility of conveying my thanks to each individually ; and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to them the deep obligations I bear to them for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which each and all placed their time and information at my service.

STANDARD.

Taking Lord Curzon's first question :—The degrees of B. A. and B. Sc. in the Universities of Bombay Madras, and Bengal, so far as science is concerned, are given almost entirely for book work. It is true that a little practical chemistry and physics are taught ; but even for the M. A. degree it amounts to little more than a smattering, and cannot be seriously considered. Indeed the examinational tests imposed by these Universities are a bar to advanced practical work in physical and chemical science. The degree of D. Sc. has been founded so recently in Calcutta that it is impossible to draw any conclusions regarding the state of preparedness of the holders for research-work. In Allahabad and in Lahore, so far as I am able to judge, the instruction given to the candidates is of a more advanced character ; but at Lucknow alone have I seen any sign of imbuing students with an idea of, and a desire to carry out, research. I was told, however, that there are two research-students at Calcutta, supported by the newly created fellowships.

AVAILABLE NUMBERS.

I have been informed that if scholarships or studentships of the value of Rs.40 50 a month are offered, there will be no lack of applicants. Almost every head of an institution I have seen is certain of this : it may therefore be taken as certain that at least 80 to 100 young men will be available annually—young men selected from among graduates in science by the Principal of the Institute or College, after consulation with his staff. Such young men will, in almost all cases, require further training before they are able to grapple with problems of research.

CHANCES OF EMPLOYMENT.

In answer to Lord Curzon's second question, I am sorry to be obliged to state that there is no opening for more than a very limited number of such young men. Some would, no doubt, become teachers in colleges, Government or private ; some would fill scientific posts under Government, should any such be available ; but in India, the openings, professional and industrial, which are so numerous in England, on the Continent of Europe, and in America, simply do not exist. A few of the cotton-mills employ dyers ; but these are more of the nature of foremen than of, investigators. In the Kolar Gold-fields a considerable number of English assayers are employed. The Bengal Iron-works do not employ more than two or three men who have any claim to be called scientific ; and there is no other industry on a sufficiently large scale to require or employ scientific advisers. I do not mean to say that there is not ample room for such men ; the manufacture of vitriol, as carried out at Benares and at Cawnpore, is most wasteful ; the soapworks do not utilise their glycerine ; the small bazaar glassmakers, although skilled in mechanical manipulation, are unable to make glass of even mediocre ability. Elsewhere, in order to be able to afford to employ men of inventive power and scientific ability, the manufacture must be on a sufficiently large scale ; but in India, there are no large works or factories, except those already alluded to. Hence there is no outlet for scientifically trained men in India. It is futile to suppose that men trained in India could obtain employment in Europe or Japan, or even in the British Colonies ; for the competition is already a keen one among the natives of these countries.

But the difficulty is not insuperable. It is, in my opinion, possible to *create industries*, while training young men to take part in them as proprietors or part-proprietors, and managers, sub-managers, and scientific consultants, and scientific operatives.

INDUSTRIES TO BE CREATED.

To give an idea of the positions which such young men should fill I will quote two examples ; one from England, and one from Germany. Mr. Mond, of the firm of Brunner and Mond, is of German extraction, and was a student at Heidelburg under Bunsen. He obtained employment as a chemist in a manufactory in Lancashire. Having perfected a process for manufacturing alkali, he along with his partner, Sir J. Brunner, is now head of one of the largest and most remunerative businesses in the world, and he employs some 50 chemists and electricians as heads of departments and advisers.

The large firm named the "Badische Anilin u Soda-fabrik" has its head-quarters at Ludwigshafen, near Mannheim, on the Rhine. It is managed by Dr. Brunck, himself a University trained chemist, and a large shareholder ; it employs over 350 chemists as heads of departments, investigators, and consultants, most of whom have been trained in German Universities ; and its operatives number 5,000, and they and their families form a town (belonging to the firm) of nearly 20,000 inhabitants.

Both of these firms utilise raw material, obtainable on the spot ; the English firm has its works in Cheshire, and pumps from belowground the brine it requires for its manufacture ; while the German firm is within easy reach of gas-works from which it draws its supplies of coal tar—the material which is converted into colours and exported to all parts of the world.

India is rich in raw material, minerals, ores, and vegetable products. A glance at Dr. Watt's dictionary will convince any one of the truth of this statement ; but they are for the most part undeveloped, and if utilised, are merely mined or gathered, and exported.

SITE.

The site of the Institute should have reference to the situation of such raw products ; its climate should be such that it is possible to work with energy during the greater part of the year ; it should, if possible, be near some source of power, e.g. a coal field, or a source of electric power ; and if possible, it should not be in a very large centre of population, else social and administrative occupations, from which it is so difficult to escape in any large city, would necessarily absorb the attention of the staff from their more immediate duties.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Taking such premises into consideration, I unreservedly select Bangalore as an ideal site for such an institution. The State of Mysore is rich in mineral products ; it contains large deposits of pure iron

which meets with some analogy in the internationalisation of the site of the *Bureau des Poids et-Mesures* at Sevres, near Paris. The Mysore Government, moreover, are in possession of a sum of Rs. 18,000 a year, which, I understand, they would be willing to make over to the Institute, on condition that it is employed in such a way as to benefit the people of the State of Mysore. Lastly, there appears a reasonable prospect that this State would defray at least a large part of the cost of erecting buildings; and that they would be willing, considering the great advantages to be derived by them from this centre of enterprise being in their midst, to afford substantial help by adding to the annual income.

ENGINEERING.

The Indian Government has undertaken the training of men to take positions connected with three of the most important needs of the country. These are:—(1) Training of Engineers in Engineering Colleges at Poona, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and especially at Roorkee. The Canals, Railways, Government works, and various private enterprises afford a field of labour for men thus trained, in all ranks of the profession (2). Agricultural schools, in which men who have afterwards to administer locally, shall gain some knowledge of the problems and needs of agriculture, and shall be able to introduce some improvements into the primitive methods of the natives (3) Of late the Government have devised a scheme for educating a certain number of medical men in the elements of bacteriology, so that they may be better able to cope with the diseases which periodically infest the country. But while these occupations follow naturally on enterprises which it is the legitimate function of the Central Government to promote and encourage, it does not appear that chemical and technical industries can be directly promoted with the aid of State endowments, although the education of men to engage in them might well form part of the function of the Government, as is the case on the Continent of Europe.

THE STAFF.

The successful creation of industries depends on the men who can be induced to devote their time and labour to this end. Such men are rare; they are not to be secured by advertisement; but they exist, and are to be found.

CHEMIST.

First.—As the industries to be promoted will all have a chemical basis, a competent chemist must be secured. I have not seen, nor can I hear of any man in India at present, who possesses the requisite qualification. Such a man need not be a manufacturer; indeed it would be hopeless to attempt to induce a successful manufacturer to take such a post; and an unsuccessful one is undesirable. The holder of such a chair, moreover, must be a man of originality, and must have shown his capacity for investigating new problems. These problems need not have a technical bearing; for the "methods of research" are the same, whether applied to scientific or to technical problems. He must also have shown capacity for organising; and he must have administrative and social qualities.

TECHNOLOGIST.

The erection of metallurgical and chemical works requires an engineer; but one with special experience and training is necessary. Men of this type are very few in number, and they are all the more valuable when found. Again, to attempt to secure such a man by advertisement would be hopeless. The few men on the Continent, and in England and America who have a reputation for successfully grappling with such chemico-engineering problems are in receipt of large incomes, and could not be induced to come to India, save for some particular job, and then only for high remuneration; while to select an untried young man would be a great risk. I think, however, that such a man can be found in India. His title in the Institute would be "Professor of Technology." From him students would learn the designing of plant, the uses of the steam-engine and dynamo as auxiliaries, and the taking out specifications; and in general the commercial aspects of the problems to be attacked. The methods of disposal of sewage in India are at present arousing much attention, and small attempts to introduce so-called "bacteriological" methods for its destruction are being made in various places. As a member of the English *Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal*, I have done my best to dissuade the public bodies of India, during my trip, from embarking on any untried scheme, or from initiating English methods of sewage disposal, without exaustive experiments in India. The conditions as regards temperature, rain fall, the habits of the people, and possibly also the nature of the bacteria are so different in India from those which obtain in England; and the problem is itself so far from having reached a satisfactory solution in England and America, that it would be rash in the extreme to embark on any scheme of Sewage disposal without a thorough investigation of all the methods on a moderate scale. The problem is a chemico-bacteriological one, and requires the co-operation of a chemist and a bacteriologist.

(To be continued.)

THE COMING BUDGET.

CLEARANCES at the Custom House have eclipsed all records during the past week, cheque payments approximating to £250,000 daily. It is estimated that three millions have been tendered for the removal of dutiable goods from bonded warehouses. Day and night, and all through the night in some cases, vans and lorries have made Lower Thames-street well-nigh impassable. 150,000,000lb. of tea, it is said, representing half a year's consumption, has been taken out of bond to escape the additional tax anticipated. Many large houses have had to borrow money to effect their clearances.

Abnormally large withdrawals were made from bond in Dublin during last week. Usually only about £3,000 per day, the amount paid for withdrawals on Friday and the three preceding days, totalled £75,000, the chief items being tea and tobacco, though spirits also figured largely.

In anticipation of the Budget there has been a great rush by Liverpool merchants and manufacturers to clear dutiable goods from the bonded warehouses so as to escape the inevitable increased duty. Notwithstanding the expectation of heavy all round increases to meet the extraordinary war expenditure, it is noteworthy that Liverpool business men have not been so eager to clear goods this year as last. For the past week the total sum paid into Liverpool Customs in this way was £415,000, and the biggest day realised £133,000. Last February the record week was £1,610,000, and the biggest day was nearly £400,000. The total sum paid in revenue to Liverpool for the year has been close on four millions.

BELIEVING IN THINGS.

THE wounded man in the Bible story believed in the Good Samaritan because the latter, finding him half dead by the wayside, carried him home to an inn and had him taken care of.

People are continually saying of one thing and another. "Oh, I don't believe in it," "I haven't a particle of faith in it," and so forth and so on.

Well, whether one is justified in that sort of talk or not depends on circumstances. If the thing, whatever it may be, is a proved fraud or humbug, no sensible person will believe in it. It were a pity if you did, for a whole string of reasons that you can think of as well as I can.

But imagine that individual, or an article, has in some way conferred a distinct benefit on you, or on somebody you know of then wouldn't you believe in him, or in it.

Holding you to be an intelligent and rightminded human being, I am safe on answering the question for you. So I put you on record here as having said," Yes, of course I would!"

Very good then. We agree as to the point to be settled, and may now introduce Mr. R. Mills Sim, of 2, West Mary Street Arbroath.

Mr. Sim is a young married man, and holds an important place on the local newspaper. He is well educated, and knows the meaning of words as well as the editor of the London "Times," or a leading member of Parliament.

"I believe in Mother Seigal's Syrup," says Mr. Sim, in a letter dated 19th of March this year (1900)." because I have frequently been picked up and put on my feet by it.

"Rather more than two years ago I was alarmed by a feeling of oppression and keen pain over the region of the heart. Sometimes it made me catch my breath. I was particularly bad after meals, and occasionally the sense of suffocation was so great that I almost fancied my breath was going out of me altogether.

"Thinking my heart itself was wrong in some way I consulted a doctor, who said my ailment was not of the heart, but of the digestion—a sharp attack of dyspepsia.

"He sent me a bottle of medicine, but I didn't use it. I had heard of so many people being cured of indigestion by Mother Seigal's Syrup, that I used that, and about two bottles set me right—a clear saving of time and money.

"The following November I was shut up in the house for six weeks by an onset of sciatica, resulting from influenza. The pain was intense; it nearly drove me frantic.

"Reasoning that the medicine which cured the indigestion might cure the sciatica, I began taking Mother Seigal's Syrup again. It did the business. I went back to my work, and haven't had a twinge since.

"That is why I believe in Seigel's Syrup, and swear by it."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. S. Rebsch, presiding.

MUNCIPAL AUDITORS.

On the motion of Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs A. Thomson and Dinanath Harishchandar were appointed Municipal Auditors for the year 1901-1902.

REPRESENTATIVES ON THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. Phirozshaw M. Mehta moved that Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha and Dr. A. G. Viegas be appointed Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the proposition.

Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Pirbhoy further moved that Mr. Khershedji Nusserwanji Wadia be elected a member of the Improvement Trust.

Khan Bahadur Bomanji Beramji Patel seconded the amendment.

Mr. R. K. Kama said that he had some doubts as to the legality of the nomination of Dr. Viegas. He had good reasons to say so. The Improvement Trust Act said that the Corporation should elect four Trustees out of the members of the Corporation, Dr. A. G. Viegas would cease to be a Councillor from the first of April next, and therefore Dr. Viegas's nomination on the Improvement Trust Board for a period of one year from the first of April next would not be valid.

Mr. S. D. Khote said that they had no official knowledge that Dr. Viegas would cease to be a Councillor from the first of April next. (Mr. McDonald: Certainly not.) There was nothing to show that Dr. Viegas would not be nominated by the Corporation, or by the electorate, or even by the Government.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil said that he would be very happy if Dr. Viegas could be nominated on the Improvement Trust Board. But owing to an unfortunate circumstance he could not be at present elected or appointed a Trustee of the Board in accordance with the Corporation rules. The only way in which Dr. Viegas could have a seat as Councillor in the new Corporation would be by the Commissioner bringing the matter of the Mandvi ward election before the Corporation. The Corporation might re-elect Dr. Viegas, and if this power was not exercised within a certain number of days, Dr. Viegas would have to go to the rate-payers again for election. But Dr. Viegas could not be elected by the Corporation before the first of April next at the earliest, because power of re-election in this matter was given not to the present Corporation, but to the new one which would come into existence from the first of April next.

The President ruled that as Dr. Viegas was at present a Councillor he was eligible for election as a member of the Improvement Trust Board.

The Municipal Secretary, Mr. M. N. Wadia, Mr. S. C. Master, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Michael were appointed scrutineers of the voting.

The President afterwards announced the result of the scrutiny as follows:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna 42 votes, Mr. D. E. Wacha 40, Dr. A. Viegas 37, and Mr. K. Wadia 15 votes. According to this result the first three Councillors were declared elected as members of the Improvements Trust.

FOUL LITTER ON THE SEA FACE RIDE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the Secretary, Improvement Trust, was requested to issue orders to remove the litter and not to put down fresh litter on the ride, to which the Secretary replied that the matter was receiving attention, and, on a further reference, stated that only grass used for the bedding for horses had been spread on the ride. The Executive Health Officer reported that there was no smell from the ride. Under the circumstances he (the Commissioner) did not see what steps could be taken to have the litter removed.

Dr. Dinshaw Master, in moving the recording of the letter, said that he did not agree with the Health Officer that there was no smell from the ride. The smell when the litter was fresh was more obnoxious than when it was dried. The Health Department prosecuted poor people who threw rubbish into the streets, whereas they allowed the influential City Improvement Trust board to go scot free.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that it was a difficult thing to successfully prosecute a public body as suggested by Dr. Master, because experts, whether they were doctors, lawyers or members of other professions, always differed, and gave their opinions as to the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of smells in accordance with the amount of fees paid to them.

Mr. K. N. Wadia remarked that as the Health Officers were in the habit of smelling bad smells, their olfactory senses become blunt, and failed to perceive such smells.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that he often passed by the riding path, and perceived no offensive smell.

Professor Muller said that the nuisance in the particular locality was due to some other cause. If there was no litter thrown on the riding path, people walking on the foot-path would be smothered with the dust.

Dr. Master, having in reply said that as the Improvement Trust had passed a resolution not to spread foul litter on the path he was quite satisfied with it.

The resolution was then carried.

REPLIES TO THE ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE.

On the motion of Mr. Savani, the Corporation recorded a letter from the Government of India thanking them for their expressions of sympathy and condolence contained in their message on the lamented death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and stating that the message had been communicated by that Government to His Majesty's Secretary of State. Another letter from the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay was recorded stating that the Corporation's message of condolence had been graciously received by His Majesty the King-Emperor, who had commanded that his warm appreciation of the sympathy and loyalty expressed by the members should be conveyed to them.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO MR. MURZBAN.

The Corporation considered the resolution of the Standing Committee stating that privilege leave be granted to Khan Bahadur Mr. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, for two months from the 9th April or such other date as he might avail himself of it.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta, Mr. C. C. James, Drainage Engineer, was appointed to act as Executive Engineer, subject to the approval of Government.

VEHAR MAIN ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Corporation considered correspondence relating to the cost of the removal of the Vehar Main from the G. I P Railway land.

On the motion of Mr Wadia, it was resolved to request the Commissioner to inform the consulting Engineer for Railways, that the Corporation saw no reason to reconsider their decision not to bear any part of the cost of the removal.

THE SEWAGE OF BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered the Commissioner's letter submitting with reference to their resolution remarks on Mr. Santo Crimp's reports on the sewage outfall and the drainage of the Northern part of the island.

On the motion of the Hon Mr Mehta, it was resolved that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation generally concurred in the remarks and suggestions made by him on the subject, and would await the further reports and proposals promised by him. A copy of Mr Santo Crimp's report and the Commissioner's observations be forwarded to the City Improvement Trust for consideration in connection with their schemes in the north of the island, with a request that they would favour the Corporation with their views on the suggestions put forward.

COMPLAINT ABOUT GAS-LIGHT.

The Corporation discussed a letter from the Commissioner reporting with reference to their resolution regarding dimness of gas lights in the city.

Dr Katrak said that the report was by no means of a satisfactory character. The quality of gas was not the same as they had before. He moved that the letter be referred back to the Commissioner for favour of further enquiry and report with reference to the point as to whether or not gas of an inferior quality had been supplied by the gas company and also to lay before the Corporation the exact terms of the provision in the contract with regard to the use of gas of such an inferior quality.

Mr. Wadia seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta agreed with Dr. Katrak.

Mr. Kabraji observed that the present condition of the gas light in Bombay was simply scandalous and disgraceful.

The proposition was agreed to.

IMPROVEMENT OF INSANITARY HOUSES.

Mr. Jaffarbhoy Ibrahim moved that the Commissioner be requested to proceed with the work of improving insanitary houses under section 378 of the Municipal Act and not under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act as at present, and that the Corporation would be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction such expenditure as might be necessary for the purpose.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta having pointed out the inexpediency and impracticability of the proposition, further debate on the question was adjourned till Thursday next.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths, Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

IN the magnificent series of Biographs at the Palace writes a correspondent quite accurately, an entirely new monarch is introduced to us in "The Emperor of Germany." There is no such title in existence. William the Second, the German Emperor, is of course intended. It may not be generally known that the German Emperor has no Civil List except as King of Prussia. It is only in war time that the Kaiser is Commander-in-Chief of the whole Army and Navy. In peace time the forces of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg are separate corps under their own Kings. He is the German Emperor, not the Emperor of Germany.

King Edward, it is to be hoped, will find his Parliament kinder than that which sentenced one of his ancestors to transportation for no offence at all. It was all a mistake, of course, but an Act which found its way on to the Statute Book when the nineteenth century was young enacted the punishment of fourteen years' transportation for a certain offence, and declared that upon conviction, "one half thereof should go to the King and one half to the informer." The mistake was brought about by a careless striking out of part of a clause, and it was set right on Lord Stanohpe calling attention to the matter in 1816.

The young Duke owes a special debt of gratitude to Queen Victoria. It seemed at first that Belgravia would be unpopular as a place of residence, and the story is told that a certain peer who moved to the new estate from his house in Portman-square was warned by his servants that they would not live in such an outlandish part. But in 1837 the young Queen boomed Belgravia by fixing her Court at Buckingham Palace, and ever since it has been the home of the upper ten thousand. Eaton Hall, the country home of to-day's bride and bridegroom, is one of the noblest mansions in England. It was built by the lucky knight who married the heiress of Ebury Manor, but it has been continually altered, and it is estimated that one room alone has cost £30,000.

Sir Thomas Erskine May only once signed his name as Lord Farnborough after his elevation to the peerage, and that was on his patent. He died from a chill caused by keeping an engagement to dine out when far from well. Of an urbane and charming disposition, his sole hobby—if such it may be called—was Society, which he cultivated assiduously. He was a handsome and impressive man, with oddly enough, a strong resemblance to Mr. Goschen. His great parliamentary services are commemorated by a fine bust in the lobby of the House, and a memorial window has been unveiled to his memory at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

When Lady Farnborough was Lady May, wife of the distinguished Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, she not only entertained on a large scale when living in the Palace of Westminster, but made it a practice to have one or two of the chief members of the House to dinner every night of the session. Among her more intimate friends, besides Mr. Gladstone, were Lord Cardwell, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Dodson—afterwards Lord Monk-Bretton—and Lord Hampden. Outside the field of politics, the late Lord Rosmead, the late Lord Mountgarret, Mr. Augustus Hare, and Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury were on terms of close personal friendship with her.

By no means contrary to expectation, a marked revival of the Kaiser moustache has set in (says the "Free Lance") among men who posses the wherewithal to cultivate the fashion. The white-aproned conversationalist who mowed my chin for me at a Bond-street barber's a few mornings ago informed me that if he had turned one "walrus" into a "Kaiser" within the past seven days he had turned 50.

The following interesting letter was lately found in a barrel of apples purchased by a Tyneside fruiterer:—"To the finder of this note,—I am 5ft. 11in. tall, 21 years old, dark complexion, large black eyes, coal black hair and black moustache. I am a man of good habits, and am looking for a wife, and would like to hear from some of England's fair daughters.—Yours with respect,—Sabathis, Maine, United States."

A curious example of the reward of excessive virtue is the case of certain British pickle manufacturers who have been making their pint bottles hold a little more than a pint to be on the safe side of the English law. When these pint bottles arrived at Canada (says the "Daily Chronicle") they found that there was a law in operation which provides that any package measuring more than a pint must pay duty as a quart!

The American literary output during 1900 has exceeded that of all previous years. In this country (says "Literature") there were 418 fewer books published in 1900 than in 1899. We have had the war as the great disturbing element; but America has had the Presidential election, which furnished daily reading matter for many months in the year. The total number of books published in America was 9,350, while in this country the number was over 7,000.

The French Huguenot refugees, who have met in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral ever since 1559, when they were granted a Royal charter of liberty to worship, have sworn allegiance to King Edward VII. Their pastor, Rev. Jean R. Barnabas, preached a memorial service for her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and then, according to ancient custom, the oath of allegiance was taken, the pastor with uplifted hands making the solemn declaration, to which the people responded Amen.

An Edinburgh contemporary has been asking representative Scotsmen their opinion as to Lord Rosebery's proposal for restoring Linlithgow Palace. Sir James Gibson Craig is in favour of a memorial of the late Queen in Edinburgh, and one which will "necessarily remind us of her, or else promote some object which she had specially at heart." A rival Edinburgh proposal is the completion of the Calton Hill monument begun in 1822 to commemorate those slain at Waterloo.

Describing the scenes during the Royal procession the "Daily Express" says pickpockets, as usual, mingled with the crowds. One got caught and arrested; but thief and officer were so tightly wedged that they had to wait about 20 minutes until the procession passed. Much envy was displayed at the good fortune of a number of workmen who were engaged in repairing a part of the Terrace. They gave up work, and sitting pulling at their pipes, saw the procession without interruption or discomfort. Two ladies were seen carrying looking-glasses elevation sticks, and adjustable to any angle. At the rear of the crowd, and with their backs to the line of route, they could see everything that passed with ease and comfort.

Reuter's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the following has been received from Peking.

"Acting on the example of the Governments of the other Powers, the Austro-Hungarian Government has secured a settlement at Tientsin for the erection of a Consulate and the accommodation of Austro-Hungarian subjects and their business undertakings. By direction of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Peking a plot of land measuring about three-fifths of a square kilometre, or a little over 150 acres situated on the Imperial Canal, has been occupied in the name of Austria-Hungary. Negotiations have been begun with China as to the price, conditions, and details of the occupation."

The special correspondent of the "Standard," telegraphing from Tientsin, says, the situation has again become complicated, and the prospects of a satisfactory settlement are remoter than ever. The signatures of the Chinese delegates to the peace conditions are said not to be in correct form. The British Minister, it is believed, advocates decisive action at an early date, while Count von Waldersee is reported to have sent an ultimatum to the Imperial Court. The immoveable obstinacy of China is regarded as being due to the desire to facilitate the active operations in progress for a renewal of hostilities in the spring.

The special correspondent of the "Times" at Shanghai furnishes some interesting details regarding the opinions of the Yangtsee Viceroys on the present crisis. In regard to the need for reform and the real character of the Boxer movement their views differ widely from those of Sir Robert Hart. Both dwelt on the necessity of internal reforms, if China is to be saved, evidently attaching much more importance to this question than to the details of the Peking negotiations. Both have frequently memorialised the Throne, urging practical measures, but without success. Neither Viceroy appears to share Sir Robert Hart's view that Boxerism is a popular patriotic uprising, but regard it, as Liu Kun-yi described it, as the letting loose of turbulent elements which must be exterminated root and branch. Yuan Shih-kai, the ablest and most rising official of the younger generation has cordially invited missionaries of all Churches to return to Shan-tung, and has issued a proclamation commending their services and promising them assistance and protection.

Those who are familiar with the doings of Lord Brassey and his family during the last five years, are inclined to smile over his announcement that he will present a reading-room and institute to the village Castfield as a thanksgiving for his safe return from Australia? While at the Antipodes, so many accidents befell him and the members of his party, that their full and faithful recital can hardly be listened to seriously. The kindly peer himself fell from his yacht, his horse, his bicycle, and even, on one occasion, on a level crossing, Lady Brassey had her carriage run into while driving through the streets with Lord Hampden's daughter; her own daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Freeman-Thomas—subsequently wrecked in the R.M.S. China—was smashed up in a bicycle accident, one of the aides-de-camp, Lord Richard Nevill, was badly hurt in the hunting field; the private secretary Captain Wallington, was dangerously injured in a tram collision, and so on indefinitely. Small wonder at the thought of a thanksoffering for safety!

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A VERY interesting fact about the potato plant has been observed by M. Bernard and communicated to the Academie des Sciences. It was known that the roots are attacked by a fungus, the "fusarium," and when M. Bernard sowed potato seed in soil sterilised by this fungus he discovered that the roots had no potato tubers on them. It seems that the normal potato plant does not yield potatoes, which are a result of the fusarium. This agrees with the observation of Clusius, who, long before Parmentier, introduced the potato into Europe and found that it did not yield tubers at first. The soil, it seems, had not been invaded by the fusarium.

According to Professor Raphael Dubois, there is a "centre" for sleep and hibernation in the brain. It lies about the anterior part of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

Count da Schio is making a small airship 100ft. long to carry two passengers. The Duke of Abruzzi is interested in the machine, and wishes to join the inventor on his maiden voyage. If it proves successful the Duke may take it with him on his next Arctic expedition. The Count aims at taking advantage of winds blowing in the direction he would go.

It is a popular notion that red hair is a "freak" or variety of black, but latest researches do not bear it out. Red as well as yellow (blonde) hair is now regarded as characteristic of the tall fair-haired stock of Northern Europe, sometimes called Teutons, sometimes Nordics, without being absolutely confined to them, for it occurs in Asiatics of another stock. Dr. Yoginard has shown that in France the distribution of red and blonde hair points to the Baltic countries and the Nordic race as its origin. Tacitus was right in considering the ancient Caledonians, now represented by highlanders, as of "Germanic" extraction, Germany then including the Scandinavian countries.

Carrier pigeons were recently employed in the Alps to convey the news that the bodies of some lost Alpine climbers had been found, and a contemporary asks if no better way could be found for enabling Alpinists to ask for assistance when in trouble. It suggests flag signalling by day and lamps by night, but the wireless telegraph would, we think, be preferable. The heights which Alpine tourists are on might enable them to dispense with a pole and exposed conductor. Probably all they would need is a small portable sending and receiving apparatus, and if a station were established as the nearest town they could, in case of accident, communicate with it. The value of mountains for ordinary transmission of wireless telegrams has not, we think, been tried as yet. They afford the required altitude of conductors, and we suggest that Marconi or someone else should try an installation between the hill-tops.

In his "Races et Peuples de la Terre," Dr. Deniker affiliates the Basques of the Gulf of Gascony to a tall long-headed, dark stock found here and there on the coast of the Mediterranean and Atlantic from the Tiber westward. M. Percie, however, in studying their language, finds a Celtic base with Ionian Greek additions. The manners and customs of these "Gallo-Greeks," the Basques, are Hellenic, especially their love of athletic sports and intellectual exercises and the inferior status of woman among them. They were according to M. Percie, a Greek colony in the north of Spain, and similar in race to the Greeks who founded Marseilles and colonised Provence. The name Basque is the same as Gascon and Vascon.

A letter of the Emperor Hadrian to his friend and successor, Antoninus Pius, discovered on a papyrus by the Egypt Exploration Fund in the Fayum, recalls his well-known "Address to his soul," which suggested Pope's lines beginning, "Vital spark of Heavenly flame." In the letter he declares his death to be neither unexpected, regretted, nor unreasonable, and that he is prepared to die. Americans are now sending expeditions to Egypt to collect papyri, and the Harvard University is going to establish a Semitic Museum.

A large passenger steamer propelled by the steam turbine is being built for plying on the Firth of Clyde. She is to be 250 feet long, and 30 feet on beam, with a speed of 20 knots. It is also said that a turbine steamer of 2000 tons is to be built for traffic across the Channel.

The "Electrical World" of America has yielded to the craze for taking the public opinion about eminent people, in this case electricians. Three elections have been made, the voters being respectively, all the members of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, all the professors who are members and a selection of well-known members. They are unanimous in regard to the following names:—Faraday, Kelvin, Maxwell, Edison, Henry Bell, Tesla, Elihu Thomson, Hertz, Ampere, Morse, Ohm, Gramme, Siemens Brush, Joule, Oersted, Helmholtz, Davy, Plante, but they disagree as to Weston, Gauss, Hopkinson, S. P. Thompson, Weber, Ferraris, Ewing, Rontgen, Rowland, Marconi Heaviside, Pecinotti, Sprague, and Steinmitz.

It is remarkable that the late Professor D. E. Hughes, the discoverer of the microphone and the wireless telegraph, whose reputation is very high on the Continent, does not appear in the lists at all, while electricians not to be compared to him figure there. The high place given to Tesla shows that his renown in American electrical circles is great, notwithstanding the sensational character of his announcements in the press, for example, his latest predictions about wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic. It would be still greater, perhaps, if he only talked about his projects after they were carried out.

A remarkable discovery has been made at Pompeii, by Professor Ossi, director of the Archæological Museum, Syracuse. It is the bronze figure of a young man holding an "aplustrum," a kind of ornament formerly placed on the poops of galleys. It seems a copy of a more ancient Grecian work going back to 500 B. C., and is equal in workmanship to the famous Ioaline of the Florence Museum.

The Americans recently claimed to have the smallest horse in the world, namely, "Sixpence," a dwarf pony, but it appears that a smaller can be seen at the Nouveau Cirque, Paris. "Prince Asha" is barly 65 centimetres (about 26 1-2 inches high), four years old, and the foal of two Iceland ponies.

Wireless telegraphy is now installed on all the islands of the Hawaiian groups except Kauai for commercial purposes.

A collapsible bucket for automobiles is made by a Boston firm. It is of india-rubber, and has a strainer enabling water to be drawn from any source.

The Americans have established factories for making banana flour in Cuba, Jamica, and the Southern States. This meal is very nourishing, easily digestible, and suitable for invalids, but requires to become better known.

The automobile omnibuses of Back Bay, U. S., are proving a success. They stop wherever signalled, and they are signalled from windows.

Mr. E. B. Baldwin, the American who proposes to try for the North Pole this year, has bought the America Steamer, of Dundee, and the Frithjof of Christiania. The America will take dogs on board off the north coast of Russia and join the Frithjof in Franz Josef Land.

According to the "Textile Record "silkworm gut" for fishing lines is got by drowning the silkworm in vinegar and drawing the substance which would have been silk from the body in a thick thread, which is treated with chemicals, dried and made into bundles.

The production of what is known as silkworm gut for fishing lines is a curious industry, says the "Textile Record." It has followed the decline of silk culture in the vicinity of Murcia, Spain. The grub is fed as usual on mulberry leaves, but before it begins to spin is drowned in vinegar, and the substance that would have formed the cocoon is drawn from the body as a thick silken thread. The thread is treated with chemicals, dried, and put up in bundles of 100.

The recent researches intensify the impression that is slowly gaining ground among the public that it is impossible to eliminate bacteria from our lives, even in the most unlikely situations. The air of mid-ocean and sterilised milk would seem to be the last places to look for organised life, and yet, according to Minervini, there are more bacteria in air at sea than were found even by Fisher in his classical investigations, and Dr. Weber finds a rich flora in the sterilised milk of commerce. It is true pathogenic forms were not found in either of these investigations, but that does not prove their absence. In a case that has been occupying the attention of the courts this week this point was strongly brought out in evidence by Dr. Hewlett, of the Jenner Institute. The case in question was an action brought by the Borough of Battersea against the Lambeth and the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Companies in reference to their supply of water for domestic purposes. The allegation of the applicants was that on certain occasions water unfit for domestic consumption had been supplied. The answer of the Water Company was that Professor Dewar, Sir William Crookes, and the late Sir E. Franklin had made regular analyses, which showed that the water was of good quality. The point that came out in evidence that immediately concerns us was whether the failure to find pathogenic organisms in water was any evidence of their absence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 9.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

THE services of Capt Fitz H Wintle 32th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy which were placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by Notification No 710 F, dated 20th April 1900 are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India with effect from the date on which he was relieved of famine duty.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W H M Stewart I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd offig 2nd class is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Baroda with effect from the date of assuming charge during the absence on leave of Lieut Col C W Ravenshaw I S C or until further orders.

Lieut Col C Herbert I S C a Resident of the 2nd class is appointed to officiate as Resident in Gwalior with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Lieut Col T C Pears I S C and until further orders.

Capt W C R Stratton I S C a Political Agent of the 2nd class is posted as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana.

Capt C J Windham I S C a Political Asst of the 2nd offig 1st class is posted temporarily as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Central India.

Capt G Ramsay I M S Bengal is confirmed as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class with effect from the 21st May 1900.

Capt A McConaghey I S C a Political Asst of the 1st offg Political Agent of the 4th class is posted as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Baluchistan.

Lieut A L Jacob I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd offg 2nd class is posted as an Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Baluchistan.

Mr H R C Dobbs of the Indian Civil Service a Political Asst of the 1st offg Political Agent of the 4th class is posted as Asst Political Agent in Zhob.

Mr C L S Russell of the Indian Civil Service Bengal Estabt is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class and is posted as first Asst to the Resident in Mysore and Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The Hon'ble Lieut Col W H C Wyllie C I E, I S C a Resident of the 1st class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st April 1901 and is also granted furlough for 175 days under the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868 in continuation of the privilege leave.

Mr E V Gabriel of the Indian Civil Service Bengal Estabt is appointed to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr Gabriel has been placed temporarily on special duty in Ajmer-Merwara.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Lieut of the Indian Medical Service posted to the Bombay Command in G G O No 814 of 1900 reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—W D A Keys 5th Oct 1900.

Lieut Col W J B Bird I S C whose tenure of appointment as Controller of Military Accounts will expire on the 12th March 1901 is with the sanction of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India the appointed to his present post for another term of five years with effect from that date.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieuts R D Giles The King's Shropshire L I offg squadron officer 5th Regt of Bo Cavy Sindh Horse dated 17th Jan 1901; and H P Watts The Durham L I Double Company Officer 7th Regt of Madras Infy dated 21st Jan 1901.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The promotion of Lieut G W C Lucas is antedated from the 29th Nov 1900 to the 20th Oct 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT Bombay.

The undermentioned Hospital Asst qualified himself for promotion to the next higher class and is entitled to the pay of the same with effect from the 17th April 1900:—Second class Ramaya Nagapa.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P R Volunteers.—Capt and Hon Major C Newborn, Paymaster- resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Gov Gen of India is pleased to confer the Vol Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Vol Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 India Army Circular, clause 101 of 1894.—Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol Rifles,—Captain T W Bartlett.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Stuart Examiner of Accounts Eastern Bengal State Railway is granted one month and ten days' privilege leave in combination with 6 months and 20 days' furlough under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations and Govt of India Home Dep't Regulations Nos 224-240 dated 25th Jan 1901.

Mr A H Wollaston Examinor of Accounts is appointed to officiate as Examinor of Accounts Eastern Bengal State Railway in class III of Examiners, during the absence of Mr. H Stuart or until further orders.

With reference to Public Works Dep Railways Notification No 221 dated the 30th May 1900 Lala Mikki Ram, offi Storekeeper N W Railway reverted to his substantive appointment of Sup of the Managers's Office, on the forenoon of the 1st Jan 1901.

Mr C S B Sinclair, Gov Examiner of Accounts Southern Mahratta Railway is granted privilge leave for one month and 17 days combined with leave out of India on private affairs for 4 months and 13 days under Article 270 of the Civil Service Regulations and Govt of India Home Dept Resolution Nos 224-240 dated 25th Jan 1901 with effect from the 22th March 1901.

SAFE HANDLING OF ELECTRIC WIRES.

AN INGENIOUS AND SUCCESSFUL DEVICE.

MR. R. C. QUINN, the borough electrical engineer of Blackpool, is a genius. He has invented and constructed a successful appliance to prevent loss of life in case of broken telephone wires falling across the "live" wires of the trolly tramcar system. The thing was tried in presence of a large number of experts. Briefly the effect of the breaking of the wire which carries the trolly of the car overhead is to shut off the current, and the wires, fall to the ground electrically "dead." In case telephone or telegraph wires come in contact with the trolly wire, the "cut-out" immediately comes into operation, and the trolly wire, with its connexions, becomes harmless. The spot chosen for the experiment was Manchester-square, at which place many wires pass at some distance over the trolly wire required for the traction of the tramways. First of all a car was propelled as usual through the square on the Lytham-road route, for the purpose of showing that the trolly lines were what is called "alive," or in active operation. As soon as the car had passed one or two of the telephone wires above were cut and allowed to fall on the trolly line. By this means the protective device was immediately brought into play, and the engineer (Mr. Quinn) and Mr. Allerton Brodie at once, and without the least appreension of danger, were able to take hold of the wires. When the wires had been withdrawn from contact with the trolly line the latter was again made "alive," and a car as usual passed along the route over the spot in question. As soon as the car had passed the demonstration was repeated a on larger scale. This time a bundle of wires were cut and allowed to fall in a mass upon the trolly line, and were again withdrawn with the same freedom from danger. The line was cleaned and a car again traversed the trolly line, after it had once more been made "alive." Finally the trolly line itself was cut and allowed to fall to the ground and was at once picked up with bare hands. The demonstration was perfectly satisfactory. The patent has passed into the hands of the British Insulated Wire Company, Limited.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY SMASH.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS INJURED.

A SOMEWHAT serious accident occurred on the Metropolitan Railway Company's line on Tuesday morning, February 19, at Baker-street Station, resulting in injury to several passengers.

The Metropolitan down Hammersmith-train, starting from New Cross at 8.31, had reached Baker-street at 9.7 and was standing in the station when, through an at present unascertained cause, the signalman allowed the train following, which was also a Metropolitan Hammersmith train, to enter the station, resulting in a collision between the engine of the second and the rear of the first train.

The impact was severe. Several carriages were derailed, and the last coach was badly smashed. Some half a dozen passengers in this carriage who were injured were removed to the hospital, while others were able to proceed to business. In other carriages passengers were shaken and bruised.

Three cases, none of them apparently of a serious nature, were treated at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington. The names of the patients were:—

Charles Hubbard (29), coachman, 15, Fleming-street

James Wiltshire (32), clerk, 54, Rathgrevin gardens, Hornsey.

Menell Meinstach (48), 20 Great Prescot-street, Whitechapel.

All three were suffering from shock, the last-named being also severely bruised. They were treated and afterwards allowed to go home.

Speedy efforts were made to continue the working, and the passengers for the City did not suffer very much delay. The line was reported clear and ready for its usual traffic by eleven a.m.

A MOVING SWISS MOUNTAIN.

A TERRIBLE fatality is threatening the Val de Travers. In the Neuchatel Jura at Noiraigne there are immense limestone quarries that go deep into the mountains. Several days ago broad rents were observed in the sides of the caves, and noises like thunder were heard, and the timber of the quarry galleries broke like matchwood. Authorities who have been consulted declare that the whole mountain of more than a million cubic metres, is in motion, and that when the frost ceases it will be precipitated into the valley. The road, the railway line, and several towns are in danger of being wiped out, and the possibility is apprehended that the Avreuse River will be forced from its course. Human power cannot do anything to prevent the catastrophe. All the authorities can do is to be prepared so as to prevent loss of life.

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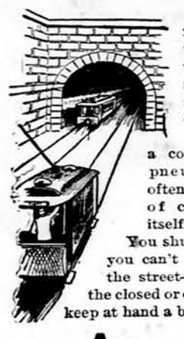

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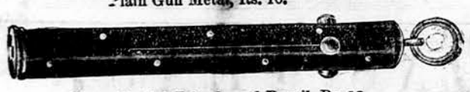
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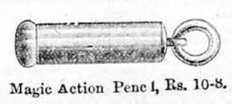
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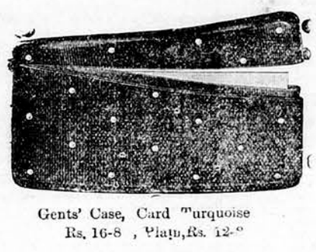
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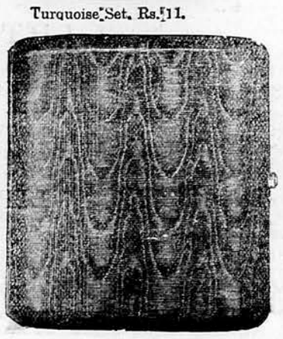
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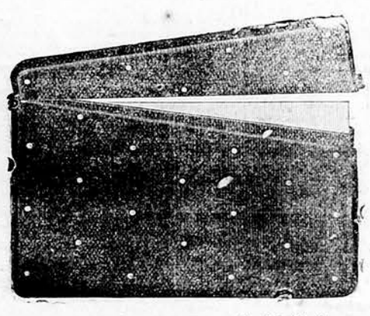
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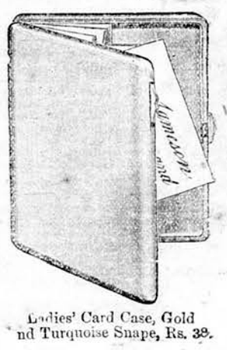
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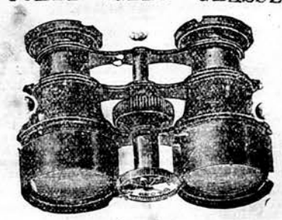

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